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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

A Constitutional President

Strikes: Meet Conciliation

American Neutrality Wins

¶ **There's a state** of relief in the states of the Union following President Roosevelt's message on the state of the Union.

¶ **Campaign forebodings** that saw in the New Deal a tendency away from established American institutions are considerably lifted. The President's declaration that "the vital need is not an alteration of our fundamental law," carries a note of reassurance. The use of the word, "fundamental," in describing the Constitution is well advised. America has ever prospered under the fundamentals of her basic law. The Constitution has kept her steady through the changing vicissitudes of a century and a half of growth. It's a document not to be lightly handled. It was born out of a nation's need, a people's prayers.

¶ **It is not to be presumed** that the President means that it shall be lightly handled—not even by the Supreme Court—when he refers to an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it, and then remarks that "rightly considered it can be used as an instrument of progress, and not as a device for the prevention of action." The President probably would be the first to agree that it is well for a democratic nation passing through a period of economic and social readjustment to remain watchful lest, in the enthusiasm of the moment over theories yet to be proved, something be disturbed in the foundation which later may cause regret.

¶ **Thus far, it may be** admitted, the Constitution assuredly has been a "device for the prevention of action"—unwise action.

¶ **Asking the courts** to help make democracy a success, the President appeals for a broad interpretation of the Constitution. Americans generally desire such a reading of their fundamental law. The Constitution was inscribed from a broad basis. It will bear broad application. The price of democracy, however, is eternal vigilance that the broadening include justice for all, rather than special consideration for the influential, whether in numbers or in wealth.

¶ **The Chief Executive's** comment that "there has been a growing belief that there is little fault to be found with the Constitution of the United States as it stands today" indicates a change of mood most gratifying. Further recognition that the same wisdom which inspired America's fundamental law remains available for the interpretation thereof would make assurance doubly sure.

¶ **Arbitration and conciliation,** those pleasant partners of progress, enter the strike situation in two countries today, and the result is an easing of tension. In France arbitration took a dominant note. The Government compelled its use. So workers returned to their tasks. The Blum Cabinet, responsible for the new law, finds itself in a strong position. Faced with a long period of labor peace, Frenchmen feel freer, security seems nearer. As is always the case, the sunshine method proves more efficacious than the brickbat policy.

¶ **Conciliators** in the United States take heart as they see a narrowing of the gap in both automotive and maritime strikes. Both the union officials and General Motors heads have presented terms of conciliation. General Motors appears willing to recognize the union as the bargaining agent for its own members only. But it wants the sitters to cease sitting. The union is not in full agreement, but leaves the way open for further conferences. Peace conferences are afoot in San Francisco, too. These things usually are adjusted as men replace contentious greed with mutual gain.

¶ **The United States Congress** gives its answer on neutrality. Henceforth it is thumbs down on export of arms to either side in Spain. Although the Mar Cantabrico puts to sea in a hurry with only a part of the Cuse $2,777,000 war cargo loaded, Americans may talk good neighbor ideals now with a grin, rather than a chagrin.

¶ **Juliana Louise Emma** Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Dutchess of Mecklenburg, heir to the throne of the Netherlands, only daughter of the reigning Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, was married today to Prince Bernhard Leopold Friedrich Eberhard Julius Kurt Karl Gottfried Peter von Lippe-Biesterfeld, heir to the little principality of Lippe, northwest Germany. Likewise married was Juliana van der Meer of Leyden to Martinus van Stijn, a canal boatman. These were the only two marriages permitted in Holland on this day. Despite the differences in station and wealth, the couple which surely shall have the greater happiness is the one which practices the more unselfishness.

Reich and Italy Accept Plan To Bar Spanish Interference; Set Condition of Universality

Conciliatory Replies on 'Volunteers' Reach Powers

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (AP)—Germany, in unison with Italy, accepted a Franco-British proposal for the stoppage of foreign "volunteer" enlistments for Spain tonight on the condition that an all-embracing plan be formulated to prevent all forms of Spanish interference—direct or indirect.

That, said responsible persons, was the tenor of a note delivered to French and British embassies here shortly after 6 p. m.

Under its terms, the International Non-Intervention Committee in London would be asked to elaborate such a general scheme for strict control of foreign aid, either to the Spanish Socialist Government or to the fascist insurgents of Gen. Francisco Franco.

The Italian reply, delivered to Franco-British envoys in Rome at about the same time, was said by an authoritative Italian source to have contained farreaching, "constructive" proposals for barring war materials, volunteers and "outside financial aid to the Spanish fighters.

Eden in Conference With German Chargé And Baldwin on Policy

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden expounded the increasing gravity of the Spanish "volunteer" question in a frank talk tonight with Dr. Ernst Woermann, the German Chargé d'Affaires.

Facing anxiously-awaited Italo-German replies to a plea to stop such volunteers, the Foreign Secretary closeted himself with the German envoy after an important conference with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. Another meeting of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

U. S. Investigates Recruits for Spain

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Jan. 7

Recruiting here of men into the Spanish loyalist forces was investigated by Federal authorities today.

Assistant United States Attorney Robert L. McWilliams disclosed that legal aspects of the situation are being studied.

Glenn Trimble, state secretary of the Socialist party, is directing the recruiting.

"We are signing up 100 skilled men in this area," Mr. Trimble said. "That's our quota here. So far we have about 25 enrolled, three of them aviators.

"We are swamped with applications. This local contingent is due to sail from New York for Spain on Jan. 19."

A filibustering act prohibits organization of a military enterprise against a friendly nation, but observers pointed out the recruiting is in behalf of the recognized Spanish Government.

A.F. of L. Units Ask Reopening Of Auto Plants

Three Unions Line Up Against C. I. O. Group Staging Sit-Down

Parley Hits Snag

Three American Federation of Labor craft unions today asked for the reopening of the Fisher Body Company Cleveland plant, which has been closed by a C. I. O. sit-down strike since Dec. 28. A letter sent by the craft unionists to L. R. Scafe, plant manager of this subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, was made public by F. M. Harris, international representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Associated Press reports. This new development brought at least one portion of the A. F. of L. into direct conflict with the C. I. O., whose industrial organization plan it has steadily opposed.

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP)—Successive conferences in which Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan took a hand failed today to break the deadlock preventing negotiations between General Motors Corporation and striking automobile employees.

James F. Dewey, Department of Labor conciliator, said at their conclusion, "neither side has agreed to anything."

Earlier he had reported the situation "encouraging" and Governor Murphy before going to Lansing, Mich., to address the State Legislature, said prospects for agreement "looked good."

Delay in Conferences

Shortly before 1 p. m., Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America whose strikes have affected more than a score of General Motors plants, said further conferences "will be held up" until union officials can talk again with Governor Murphy.

With more than 50,000 General Motors wage earners already idle because of strikes, the Chevrolet Company announced its Flint, Mich., plant, and iron foundry and small parts plants in Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., would close within 36 hours, throwing out of work an additional 19,875 workers. General Motors earlier announced 51,803 of its workers were idle.

Attempts to bring General Motors officials and union "strategy board" members together in a conference broke, Mr. Dewey said, on the refusal of either to yield on views regarding sit-down strikers who have held two plants of the Fisher Body Company at Flint since Dec. 30.

Pledge Refused

General Motors said the men must leave before negotiations open; the union demanded a promise that the company will not attempt to resume production or remove equipment from the plant; this the corporation declined to give.

John Thomas Smith, general counsel of General Motors, announced that injunction proceedings against the Fisher Body strikers at Flint have been taken out of the hands of Circuit Judge Edward D. Black, who is a General Motors stockholder, and transferred to Judge Paul V. Gadola, another Gen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Crown Princess of the Netherlands Weds

International; Wide World; Acme; K. L. M. Photo, From Orient and Occident

Prince Bernhard — **Crown Princess Juliana**

The Royal Couple Will Live at the Soestdyk Palace (Above), the Gift of Queen Wilhelmina. The Estate Will Be Modernized as a Contribution of the Netherlands Nation. The Inset Shows the Initials of the Couple, Used Extensively in Street Decorations

New Congress Shows Leaning To Insurgency

Democratic, Farmer-Labor Coalition Gives Promise of Leaven

Debate Tells Trend

Bills Extending Emergency Powers of President to Come Up Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The mood and tempo of the Seventy-fifth Congress has been set, the actors have taken their fitting places, the major outlines of the plot have been laid down, and there have been curtain calls—or at any rate prolonged applause—as the lively and dramatic first episode came to an end.

Congress intends to be neutral in the Spanish, or any resultant European, crisis. That is one fact of the first regular day's session. Mr. Roosevelt wants the Supreme Court to liberalize its rulings, and has delicately called its attention to the results of the election. That is another fact. A whole variety of subjects, housing, tenant farming, social security amendments, wage and hour legislation, have been set up already as matters for legislation.

Personalities Stand Out

In the meantime, in the first debate, certain personalities have stood out: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has scored a minor but significant victory in eliminating the unnecessary preamble from the joint neutrality resolution; Representative Maverick (D) of Texas has won other "maverick" recruits like John T. Bernard (FL) of Minnesota, indicating a lively insurgent movement in Congress with big nuisance value; and the difficulty of moving the unwieldy legislature, even with the Administration whip cracking above it and public opinion bearing down upon it, has been illustrated. All these matters forecast the course of the new legislative craft as it takes to the waters.

Discussion Continued

Discussion of the President's message continued among congressmen today though neither house was in session. Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama, doubted that the objectives outlined by the President could be achieved without a constitutional amendment with the "present personnel" of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bankhead has already indicated support for an amendment, along with Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, and Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"I am strongly in sympathy with the views and objectives of the President," said Bankhead today, "and I hope that a way can be found to effectuate these without resort to an amendment.

"But I am still doubtful if it can be done with the present personnel of the Supreme Court."

Substantially the same view is taken by many Democrats, who are restive under continued unsuccessful efforts to get laws upheld.

Recent Tension

A recent, little-commented-upon Supreme Court decision last Monday is causing increasing attention here in this connection. This was the court's validation of the Ashurst-sponsored bill making it a federal offense to send convict-made goods into states prohibiting sale of such goods.

Some congressmen feel this gives a new toe-hold for New Deal legislation, and that the same power which enables a state with federal aid to protect its free labor from convicts, may be used to protect its adult workers from child labor, and the like.

Meanwhile an important conference between legislative and executive leaders of the Administration decided today that in moving to extend the life of major federal monetary and lending agencies authority probably would be given the President to discontinue the RFC at any time conditions warrant.

At the Meeting

Attending the conference were Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Jesse Jones, chairman of RFC; Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board; Herman Oliphant, Treasury general counsel; Acting Budget Director David W. Bell; Senators Robinson, Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Representatives Sam Rayburn of Texas, Robert Doughton of North Carolina, Henry Steagall of Alabama, Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky and T. Allan Goldsborough of Maryland, one of the strongest groups of administration fiscal leaders ever assembled. The group decided the method by which Mr. Roosevelt's yesterday's request for extension of expiring acts should be met.

Bills for Extension

Three bills will be introduced to extend until June 30, 1939 the RFC, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the export and import bank, the RFC Mortgage Company, the Electric Home and Farm Authority; the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, the authority for devaluation of the gold content of the dollar, and the 1932 act relating to securities avail-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

French Strikes Dwindle Under Arbitration Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 7—Sudden settlement of several of the most important French strikes, thanks to the new compulsory arbitration law, opens up the possibility of a prolonged period of labor peace in France and greatly strengthens the position of the Blum Cabinet.

The strike of 25,000 metallurgical workers in Northern France has now ended, two thirds of the strikers returning to work today, and the rest in the Lille area scheduled to resume work Monday. In Paris the dairy chain stores reopened normally today and laundry workers are also expected to return to work today and tomorrow.

The solution of all these strikes was due to the new compulsory arbitration law. Although, strictly speaking, the law is not yet operative, since the governmental decree outlining the procedure has not been issued, the main provisions of the measure are already being applied and are proving successful.

Great hopes are expressed today in governmental quarters that this marks the end of labor unrest which has been causing the Cabinet serious concern in recent weeks. It is realized that the key problem of rising prices still remains to be solved, but the arbitration process is felt to provide the means of adjusting salaries to increasing living costs without lengthy interruptions of work.

Troops of Chang Reported on Side Of Chinese Reds

SIANFU, China, Jan. 7 (AP)—It was reported here today that a majority of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's former Manchurian army had joined the Red troops of Shensi and Kansu Provinces in open revolt against the Central (Nanking) Government to establish a vast communist empire in northwest China.

The reports said that 250,000 troops of Marshal Chang's old command had joined forces with an army of 50,000 communists.

A sudden resurgence of communistic influence in the last 24 hours caused widespread fears that Sianfu was doomed to renewed disorders like those of Dec. 12 when Marshal Chang rebelled against the Nanking Government and captured Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

An estimated 65,000 of the troops who took part in the Dec. 12 coup have suddenly become restive gangroving leaderless through the streets, intimidating the populace, threatening merchants, looting shops and causing business to come to a standstill with many stores closed.

Officials were uncommunicative but apprehension was growing that the crisis precipitated with Marshal Chang's revolt—for which he was pardoned after freeing Premier Chiang and giving himself up—was far from ended.

Military authorities ordered the sudden erection of sandbag barricades and a system of trench fortifications about the city proper.

New U. S. Arms Licensing Law Records $26,568,722 Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—The foreign market for American-made arms, ammunition and implements of war totaled $26,568,722 during the first 12 months of the new United States arms licensing law, according to the first annual report of the Munitions Control Board made public here in time to provide a factual background for the new neutrality legislation soon to come before Congress.

The export list includes non-military aircraft which in fact provided the largest single item, totaling $7,690,307.

Along with the annual report which showed that Spain had received only $112,386 worth of United States arms through the month of November, the State Department gave out December figures reflecting the Cuse items worth $2,777,000, which went down New York harbor and out onto the open sea yesterday just ahead of the new congressional ban on exports to Spain.

Topping the Jump

Topping this December jump in sales to Spain, far exceeding the total for the previous 12 months, are the licenses for $4,507,000 of arms exports which Robert Dineley of San Francisco took out this week naming Valencia, Spain, as the destination.

Had Congress not acted promptly as it did yesterday these figures indicate the rapid increase in American arms exports to Spain which probably would have taken place and therefore the reason for the extreme anxiety of the Administration to shut the door before American goods had contributed in volume to bloodshed in Spain.

Aside from the Spanish figures there is little in the arms report of a sensational character. The $26,568,722 total reflects almost exclusively an aircraft market. Next to the large item for non-military aircraft came $7,609,312 for avowedly military aircraft; $5,863,433 for aircraft engines and $1,830,142 for aircraft parts other than engines. Thus nearly $23,000,000 of the total represented the foreign market of the American aircraft industry.

Various Other Items

Other items on the arms export list were as follows:

Ammunition over .22 caliber	$1,424,856
Machine guns	707,351
Revolvers and automatics	398,899
Ammunition for same	293,342
Grenades, bombs, mines, etc.	287,256
Guns, mortars, howitzers	231,300
Rifles	74,613
Armored vehicles	34,696
Poison gas	30,000
Gas and flame throwers	1,095

China Took Most

America's biggest single customer was China, which took a grand total of $7,547,653 worth of war materials during the year, of which $3,760,012 consisted of military aircraft. Second largest purchaser was Argentina, with a total of $2,922,369, of which $1,255,520 represented military aircraft.

The Netherlands took a total of $2,520,874. Of this $1,162,600 went for military aircraft for the Dutch East Indies and $503,220 for non-military aircraft used on Dutch air

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Wedding Pageant At Dutch Capital Hailed by Throngs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7—A spring-like day and brilliant sunshine favored the wedding ceremony of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard of the German principality, Lippe-Biesterfeld.

A million Netherlanders flocked to The Hague for the notable occasion.

After the civil registration at the Town Hall the bridal party at noon entered the Church of St. James, attended by bridesmaids and pages. Princess Juliana wore an ivory satin bridal dress and carried a bouquet of white orchids. Two small boys and two girls, all in ivory white satin, carried the train.

Queen Wilhelmina in a long gray silk dress, accompanied by Prince Aschwin, brother of Prince Bernhard, followed the bridal couple.

Both Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard heartily joined in the singing of hymns by the general community. The court chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Herman T. Abbink, delivered an address based on Psalm 32, "I will guide thee with mine eye."

After this the questions of the wedding service were answered and, kneeling down, the couple received the blessing and exchanged wedding rings.

Meanwhile, the German-Netherlands flag incident is regarded here as closed. This incident originated in the recent unofficial football match between a Dutch team and one from Lippe. Through an oversight no Swastika flag was flown, but the flags of the old Reich and Lippe were.

Royal wedding attended by colorful display: Page 3.

Embargo Too Late to Halt Arms

Spanish Vessel Sails From Brooklyn With Cargo of Planes

Ship Halted Twice

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—A freighter carrying $2,700,000 worth of planes and war materials to the Spanish Loyalist Government headed out to the open sea last night in defiance of the President of the United States and all the power of the American Government—put in movement too late to stop it.

A New Jersey arms broker, Robert Cuse, had won a strange and dramatic race with Congress. Mr. Cuse was the owner of the war cargo—a cargo that President Roosevelt was asking Congress to keep on this side of the water almost at the same moment that the freighter, the Mar Cantabrico, left her Brooklyn dock.

Delay in House

The new embargo legislation asked by the President was approved by the Senate before the Mar Cantabrico, having once been halted by the Coast Guard, cleared Sandy Hook—but it was too late. The House, held up by the objection of a new member, John T. Bernard (FL) of Minnesota, had not acted. Later, after the ship was out of United States waters, the House passed the embargo law.

It was, nevertheless, an anxious afternoon of backing and filling for Capt. Jose Santa Maria and his crew of 40.

The Mar Cantabrico cleared Sandy Hook once only to be halted by the Coast Guard and turned back—on a libel action that turned out to have been not against the ship itself but against the cargo. The Coast Guard, learning of the misunderstanding about the nature of the libel, then released her again—and for a second time she passed Sandy Hook.

This time she made good, and at 4:15 p. m. (E. S. T.) she rode by Ambrose Light and out of United States territorial waters.

Thus passed the Mar Cantabrico, bound for Spain with cargo that included eight airplanes—and one of them named the Lady Peace. (It was the ship that Harry Richman and Dick Merrill used in a recent trans-Atlantic flight to England.)

The loading of the cargo was begun Tuesday, but halted temporarily lest a crate might be dropped in the hurry and tension. Early Wednesday it was resumed, as the pier space near the vessel went under guard. Five minutes after the last crate was aboard, the ship was under way. Not one of her eight planes was lashed down.

Heading for Mexico

The Mar Cantabrico's manifest indicated she was bound for Vera Cruz—a matter that gave rise to some speculation in view of the Mexican Government's assurance to this country last Sunday that transshipment of arms originating in America would not be permitted there.

U. S. Arms Licenses Encourage Madrid

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Jan. 7

Government authorities expressed gratification at reports that the United States had licensed a San Francisco exporter to sell the socialist regime airplanes, rifles, machine guns and ammunition valued at more than $4,500,000.

The State Department at Washington gave the license to Richard L. Dineley of San Francisco for a $4,507,000 shipment. Robert Cuse previously was licensed to export $2,777,000 of airplanes and motors.

Legislation for Neutrality Receives Approval of Congress

Gag Rule Used

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Off the eastern coast of America today the steamship Mar Cantabrico was at sea, with Spain as the ultimate objective. The vessel had won her race with the United States Congress.

But in Washington, meanwhile, one of the most sweeping neutrality resolutions in history had run the legislative gantlet, and shortly will become law when two signatures—the Vice-President's and the President's—are affixed to it. Congressional action not only sent the Mar Cantabrico to sea with only part of her big $2,777,000 war cargo from Robert Cuse of the Vimalert Company, Ltd., of New Jersey, but it blocks the bigger proposed shipment of Richard Dineley of San Francisco and keeps the United States neutral henceforth in the Spanish crisis.

Arms Shipments Blocked

The Pittman-McReynolds resolution not only blocks all further shipments of arms to either side in Spain, but provides also against trans-shipments by way of intermediary country.

Passing the Senate 80 to 0, it was delayed for two hours in the House, ultimately passing 404 to 1. The sole dissenter was Representative John Toussaint Bernard, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, a new member, born in Corsica and on his second day in Congress already called "The Little Corporal." It was his vote which blocked a unanimous consent agreement, necessitating a gag rule,

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Cleveland Man Collects 12 Cents In Social Security

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP)—Ernest Ackerman, 65, for 33 years a motorman for the Cleveland Railway Company stepped forward today as the first man in Cleveland, and maybe the first in the country, to apply for his social security old to apply for his social security old-age pension. Mr. Ackerman will make a net profit of 12 cents.

Mr. Ackerman asked the social security office for a lump sum payment and was told that he was entitled to slightly more than 17 cents, five cents of which was taken out of his pay Jan. 1.

He became 65 years old Jan. 2 and was ruled out of further participation in the company's pension plan. His wages for Jan. 1, the only day on which he participated, amounted to $4.96. A 1 per cent tax on that amounted to a fraction less than 5 cents.

Under the plan, the veteran motorman is entitled to 3½ per cent of his total wages, which figures out to be a little more than 17 cents. Social Security officials said they believed Mr. Ackerman's application to be the first in the country.

Asked what he would do with the money, Mr. Ackerman said he probably would "blow it in on his friends." He added that he felt the Social Security Act was a fine thing for young people.

Now 'Tis Shoes—That Lace Up Back

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—And now it is shoes that lace up the back.

One of the very newest models for women on display at the National Shoe Fair is a suede pump, smooth and high at the instep and laced at the heel.

And at the trade show was backing for realizing of a fad predicted for this spring that women will match their hats, bags or gloves to the color of their stocking heels. Hosiery with blue, black, brown and red heels for daytime wear are on exhibit.

Sandals and sandal effects are the spring and summer style leaders. Open-toed strap numbers and pumps are numerous. Many of these also have open shanks. In fact, the majority of the shoes have some sort of open-work trim.

Many of the new shoes continue high in front. One such version is an open-toe pump with heel of summer suede and instep covered with tightly woven silk mesh. Another high front number has dime-size perforations.

Cornellia, a brownish-wine which has more red in it than last spring's British tan, is one of the new spring colors that will be complemented in gloves, handbags and millinery.

Blue, black, brown, gray and beige (the latter late in the spring) are considered the coming season's leading shoe colors. White will come into prominence later. Printed fabric designs trimmed with kid or patent leather are smart.

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Public's Court View Thought Shifting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—An amazing and important change of opinion is being recorded in the United States today, in the view of Washington observers who are closely following the national reaction to President Roosevelt's indirect appeal to the Supreme Court majority to adopt broader constructions of the Constitution.

First of all, far from being any major outcry from conservatives—who might have been expected to protest at "intimidation" of the court—there is a chorus of approval from his customary critics of the tone and content of the President's annual message. A year ago—six months ago—it is pointed out, and the self-same words used by President Roosevelt yesterday might have been taken as convincing proof that he was seeking to tear down the Constitution and its chief bulwark, the Supreme Court.

Calm Study of Methods

Second, there is sober analysis of the methods of bringing the court, the President, and the Congress into harmony. These methods, it is well known to all students of the problem, include:

(1) A change of interpretation on the part of the court itself.

(2) A change of personnel on the court by retirement or passing on.

(3) An enlargement of the court by new appointees.

(4) An amendment to the Constitution to attain concrete legislative objectives or to curb the court's power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, or simple legislation such as a limitation on the court's appellate jurisdiction, with a similar but more limited objective.

All of these methods of bringing the court's views into line with those of the President and Congress have been applied in American history, in greater or lesser degree. President Roosevelt's appeal seemed, in the first stage, to be to the court to change its mind—an application of the first method.

Not From Public Pressure

Yet this means has fewest clear examples in American experience. Although the court has actually changed its view in about 40 cases—which were listed by Mr. Justice Brandeis in a footnote to a dissenting opinion in 1932—most if not all of them were after personnel changes upon the court, and generally after the lapse of much time.

"Few, if any reversals of the decisions of the court," writes Prof. Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University, "have come about in answer to any immediately expressed public opinion."

The examples of the court's changing its mind while its personnel remained the same occur in separate and different cases, so that it is possible for defenders of the court to insist that no change has taken place—that the facts producing the decision have changed.

Some Changed Viewpoints

Yet close legal students point out instances where what amounts to a different viewpoint in the court has actually emerged. They base the conclusion on close and complicated shadings of legal meaning.

If the present court should approve the Washington State minimum wage law, after having thrown out the New York law last summer, it might be argued that the court had changed its mind. At the same time, it could be said that two notably different laws, although with the same general objective, were under consideration. The New York decision was on a hairline 5-4 basis, so that another law might well produce another result.

There has been some feeling after the wave of public criticism against the New York minimum wage decision, that the court would welcome an opportunity under slightly more favorable circumstances to reverse itself and provide legislative entrance into the "No-Man's Land" between state and federal action which was barred-off by the earlier decision.

Change of interpretation by the court after natural changes of personnel are perhaps commonest in American experience, accounting for many of Mr. Justice Brandeis' 40 examples. In over half of the important New Deal cases, a change of one justice on the strict-constructionist majority side would have reversed the decision. But it is not within the power of the President or the Congress to accellerate these changes in personnel.

Enlargement of the court is perhaps the most dramatic precedent. General Grant in 1870 filled two vacancies on the court to reverse a four-three decision, and historians still argue whether the court was "packed." Enlargement can be accomplished by mere legislative enactment, but it is a dangerous precedent. It could be "packed" by a later President just as effectively as by President Roosevelt, and, doubtless, he shrinks from this extreme expedient.

By Amendment

The fourth method—constitutional amendment—is commonest, for in all its instances it enlarges the field of congressional or state action beyond the provisions of the Constitution, and hence avoids possible adverse court decisions were the same objectives sought by simple legislation.

The President's remarks to the court are variously interpreted here. To some, they are a definite commitment against constitutional amendment. To others, they are but a preliminary expression of hope and objective. If other methods fail, they believe the President might proceed to support a constitutional amendment.

This view of Mr. Roosevelt's own standpoint is not shared by some of his most intimate friends. They feel he is strongly opposed to constitutional amendment, much preferring the flexible interpretation of the Constitution. The view of the law stated by the court minority, they say, strikes President Roosevelt as being correct, and they do not expect him tacitly to repudiate the minority opinions by replacing them with an amendment.

Opposed to Tinkering?

These friends believe Mr. Roosevelt opposes "tinkering" with the Supreme Court through any form of legislation or amendment. He feels, they say—just as he stated in his message—that the Constitution is adequate to meet modern needs, but must be flexibly interpreted. The court must be "educated," supporters of this view continue, by criticism and public discussion, now led by the President. Ultimately, they say, he will have opportunity to appoint new justices.

Mr. Roosevelt's conciliatory approach to the problem—at least on the surface—encountered the most surprising editorial support, which is taken very seriously in Washington. The chief Republican newspaper, the New York Herald-Tribune, says:

"There can be no reasonable dissent from this outlook upon the Constitution," after quoting the President's key remark that "means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs."

Hearst's Washington Herald

The Washington Herald, Mr. Hearst's capital organ, says: "Mr. Roosevelt reveals an earnest mind in which the tenets of democracy have become unassailable."

From all of these comments—which are repeated endlessly in Congress and across the nation—it is concluded that the election results are having their effect. The Republican campaign made the Constitution and Supreme Court a major issue in the election, claiming that President Roosevelt should be defeated because of an alleged disregard of these legal safeguards.

The voters failed to consider his attitude sufficient ground for defeat, and by implication—however general—took the side of the broad constructionists who make up the court's minority.

That, in essence, is offered here as the explanation and meaning of the President's present effort to bring the court, himself, and the Congress into harmony behind a program of progressive action.

Baltic Ministers Move for Stronger League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Necessity of a strong League of Nations was stressed at the conference here of the foreign ministers of the three Baltic States, Dr. Fridrich Akel of Estonia, Wilhelms Munters of Latvia and Stasys Losoraitis of Lithuania. The conference is considered here to be one of the most interesting and important ever held between Baltic States, underlining as it did their solidarity for the ideal of peace and friendship with all nations.

In a press interview granted by the foreign ministers, particular emphasis was laid on this desire of the three countries to aid the maintenance of peace and an appeal to the press was made to support the countries in such aims.

Demonstration Planned For the Townsend Project

CHELAN, Wash., Jan. 7 (AP)—Leaders of the Townsend $200-a-month old-age pension plan here said they will give a "practical demonstration" of the feasibility of the Townsend program.

Mrs. E. D. Smith, a Townsend club leader, said Isom Lamb, a sympathizer, has posted $200 for presentation to an unemployed Chelan resident, still to be selected.

The person chosen, Mrs. Smith said, will be required to spend the money in Chelan for goods and services within 30 days. A bank will issue 200 $1 bills, with a slip attached to each for the signature of every person through whose hands the money passes. The spender of the money must keep all receipts and report on the distribution of the dollars at the end of the month.

A date for beginning the demonstration has not been determined Mrs. Smith said.

Palestine Facts Given in Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 7—With forethought for the needs of students of world problems, the Royal Institute of International Affairs today publishes a volume entitled "Great Britain and Palestine 1915-1936" (Royal Institute of International Affairs Information Department Papers No. 20. Price 2s. 6d) containing much background material that will be useful when the Royal Commission which has been studying the Arab-Jew problem in Palestine issues its report in the near future.

As always with the R. I. I. A.'s Information Papers, "Great Britain and Palestine" is purely a collection of carefully documented facts and statistics. It is, however, none the less interesting for the absence of bias or comment.

Nevertheless, there are occasions when one would like to have been given further information. For example, official statistics quoted on page 63 shows that, in the years 1934 and 1935 respectively, 5299 and 7874 people described as "travelers" remained in Palestine "illegally." Seeing that the numbers of these illegal entrants appear to be known with such exactitude it would be interesting to hear why such a very much smaller number of persons—2407 and 2445 respectively—was deported for immigration offences in those two years.

Such blanks, however, have the advantage of whetting our appetites for the report of the Royal Commission which will no doubt deal exhaustively with immigration, legal as well as illegal, since this question is the very core of the Palestine problem.

Congress in Joint Session Hears Chief Executive

© Harris & Ewing

Roosevelt Delivers Message on State of the Union

Many of President's Powers Soon Expire

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

Immediate consideration of continuation of certain powers and authorizations, which soon will expire, was asked of Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt. Some principal expiration dates:

Jan. 30—Power to change the gold content of dollar and maintain stabilization fund.

Feb. 1—Electric Home and Farm Authority; Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Feb. 28—Tax on railroad payrolls to finance Railroad Retirement Act.

Mar. 3—Federal Reserve Board power to issue notes backed solely by government obligations.

Mar. 31—Civilian Conservation Corps.

Apr. 1—Commodity Credit Corporation; authority of FHA to make modernization loans.

May 1—Neutrality Act.

June 12—Reciprocal Trade Authority.

June 16—Import and export bank; and Federal control of "hot" oil.

June 30—PWA; Rural Electrification Administration; WPA; National Youth Administration; and numerous excise taxes.

July 1—Authority for reduced interest rates on farm mortgages held by Federal Land Banks and on Federal Housing Loans, and for three cent postage.

Sept. 1—Interstate petroleum compacts.

New Congress Shows Leaning To a Leavening Insurgency

(Continued from Page 1)

able for issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Explaining the matter, Senator Robinson said:

"One bill will extend the RFC and its agencies until June 30, 1939. It probably will contain a clause giving the President power to issue a proclamation discontinuing the activities of these agencies if he finds at any time that sufficient private credit is available.

"That is the only modification discussed in relation to the three bills, one of which will provide for extension of the law relating to securities as the basis for issuance of federal reserve notes. The third will concern the extension of the stabilization fund and gold value of the dollar."

A Significant Incident

Almost as important as the conference on fiscal legislation was the gathering of 18 House Ways and Means Committee Democrats to draft a slate of House committees. An appeal for recognition of the joint Progressive and Farmer-Labor groups as a "third party" was made by Representative Gerald J. Boileau of Wisconsin, leader of the group of 13.

The "nuisance value" of this group is potentially large, as illustrated by the one-man ability of Representative John T. Bernard, Farmer-Labor of Minnesota, to hold up neutrality legislation yesterday. It was this episode which formed one of two significant legislative incidents of the day.

It was at the end of the debate, and the Speaker put the fateful question on the Pittman-McReynolds resolution which one voice could block.

"Is there any objection?" he demanded. Then, after a pause, "The chair hears none, and it is so ordered."

O'Connor to Reserve

"Mr. Speaker, I object!" cried Mr. Bernard as the galleries of the big chamber leaned forward.

"Mr. Speaker, a point of order!" shouted Mr. Boileau, declaring Mr. Bernard had been on his feet several minutes attempting to get recognition.

"I think the gentleman's objection came too late," said Sam McReynolds, with thoughts on the Spanish ship Mar Cantabrico, already putting to sea.

"Mr. Speaker," insisted Mr. Bernard, "I objected four times."

The objection was ultimately sustained, but a minute later the stocky figure of Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York rose, with a somber announcement that electrified the audience.

"Mr. Speaker," he declared tersely, "the Rules Committee will meet in 10 minutes!" Everyone knew that a "gag rule" was under way that would sweep out the Bernard objection.

The other incident came in the Senate, and was simply Mr. Vandenberg's quick elimination of the preamble to the resolution. It contained words that were "equivocal and embarrassing," he declared, and took up matters that were "none of our business"; and the Senate, which has shown an inclination to follow the Michigan Republican, promptly acceded.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

International Neutrality Sub-committee was summoned for Tuesday.

Then, delegates will study expert reports on technical aspects of the recruiting of foreign nationals for service in Spain, as well as the various forms of financial aid which parties to the war have received from abroad.

Britain, with a warning eye on her mighty fleet in Spanish waters, looked and hoped for "constructive" answers.

With one seventh of her fleet nosing about the coasts of Spain, Britain is capable of enforcing an arms and men blockade of the fighting zone, should such a step be deemed the only way out.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the British Defense co-ordinator, hinted, too, at the possibility of speedy conscription if European peace seems lost.

Across French Border

With the flow of German and Italian fighting men, bound for Spain, still unchecked, France saw a steady trickle across her borders to the aid of the Spanish Socialist Government. These men came from France and many other lands.

In Washington, where a Spanish arms embargo was jammed through the United States Congress in a few hours to keep millions of dollars in war shipments at home, a technicality held up the President's signature.

That, some persons said, might permit a San Francisco munitions dealer to get more than $4,500,000 in planes and arms onto the high seas. One plane shipment won a race with Congress, Wednesday, when a part of the Cuse licensed shipment got away on the Mar Cantabrico bound for the Spanish Loyalist Government forces.

Bar Association Delegates Favor Appointing Judges

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP)—A plan for appointment of judges by state governors or other elective officers from nominations made by a committee chosen for that purpose had the approval today of the American Bar Association's house of delegates.

The proposal, adopted by a four to three margin, would make the judges subject to reappointment or would require them to go before the people at intervals in an election in which the question would be: "Shall Judge Blank be retained?"

The nominating committees would include outstanding jurists and laymen.

In proposing the resolution, Charles M. Thompson of Chicago declared, "In any populous community, such as Chicago, an exercise of the election system in selecting judges cannot prove satisfactory. Inevitably, where the election system prevails in such a community, the judges are drawn into politics, and that fact alone is sufficient to condemn the system."

The house of delegates late yesterday refused to adopt two resolutions relative to unauthorized practice of law. Members held the question was one for the courts.

The first resolution would have endorsed the Wagner bill to prevent the practice of law before Government departments, bureaus or commissions by persons other than licensed attorneys.

The second would have sought legislation to prevent corporations from acting in attorneys' capacities in handling trusts and administration of estates.

Ten New Icebreakers Proposed by McCormack

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A bill introduced by Representative John W. McCormack, Boston Democrat, requesting construction of 10 additional icebreakers to be assigned to the New England coast went to the House committee on merchant marine today.

Mr. McCormack said shipping interests along the coast favored his bill, and that the additional cutters would expedite shipping during weather like that experienced last winter.

Cone of Florida Names Racing Board at Once

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. Fred P. Cone, inaugurated Jan. 5, appointed five new state racing commissioners the same night. Joseph R. Stein, Miami, was named chairman, to succeed Carl G. Rose of Ocala. Parks Glover of Lake City became secretary, in succession to Walter H. Donovan of St. Petersburg.

Other new commissioners are E. A. Williams of Bonifay; Frank J. Rogers of Tampa, and Samuel J. Hilburn of Palatka. The commission has jurisdiction over the state's horse and dog racing tracks.

Quotes From Congress

Opinion Seems General Among Representatives and Senators That Neutrality Must Keep United States Out of Foreign Wars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 7

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada:

The joint resolution makes it unlawful to export to any place for the use of either of the opposing forces in Spain any arms, ammunition, or implements of war produced in the United States.

I really understand that there may be sympathy among our own citizens for one side or the other in the contest in Spain, just as there is sympathy among some of the great governments and their nationals throughout the world for one side or the other in that great contest. I hope and believe that, so far as we are concerned, we are not, either mentally, or physically, or commercially actively taking either side.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri:

It seems to me that there would be very great advantage if the matter could be accomplished by an amendment to the general law in such a way as not to single out one particular nation where one government exists which has already been recognized by the United States, singling out one nation, rather than enacting general legislation to apply to all nations.

Senator Gerald F. Nye (R), North Dakota:

I should like to make the point that if the United States would nationalize the munitions industry, and if the United States would adopt a hard-and-fast policy of control over the part of the industry that was not nationalized, we should be able to avoid experiences of the present kind, and many more that are bound to arise to plague us.

Senator William E. Borah (R), Idaho:

I am no more desirous of co-operating with Great Britain than I am with Italy. I am interested alone in this country keeping out of European wars.

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D), Texas:

If we permit our munitions makers or those who deal in implements of war to supply them to either of these belligerents, we not only countenance, but we encourage and aid in the continuance of that war—a war which, if continued, may not only involve Europe, but may embroil the nations of the earth in another great world war.

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas:

We sell munitions to Germany, but refuse to sell munitions to Spain. Isn't this a fine diplomatic pickle? What we ought to do is to prohibit the shipment of arms to all countries of the world. I hope this country will give up any idea of making a single dime out of war. I want to control these munitions racketeers so there are no profits in war, and so we export to no nation.

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) of New York:

The only people who can keep us out of war are the American people back home; and they have made up their minds that they will not go to war for the sake of war profit and for the sake of the war profiteers. If we are going to have another war, it must be in defense of the United States of America and not in defense of war profiteers, the munitions makers, or oreign nations.

Viennese 'Joiners' Crowd Rolls Of 19,000 Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Viennese are "joiners." They like organizations. And maintain 19,000 of them. Last year alone they founded three new ones every day—and, of course, registered them with the police.

Each society has an average of 10 officers, which means that one out of every 10 persons here—man, woman or child—is an officer in an organization.

There are as many Herr Presidents alone as all the inhabitants of many a first-class town. A mathematics professor has estimated that if all these presidents should take one another by the hand and form a ring, they would encircle Vienna.

In any case, there are as many presidents in Vienna as buildings. If you have any doubt as to how you should address a Viennese, just call him Herr President.

If you want to be perfectly correct, call him Herr Vorsitzender. That is the Austrian word for it. It means the Man Who Sits Before.

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Royal Wedding at The Hague Marked by Colorful Display; Civil and Church Ceremonies

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7 (AP)—Not since 1901, when Queen Wilhelmina was married, have Netherlanders seen such color and royal display as marked the wedding today of Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, despite the simplicity which Queen Wilhelmina ordered in certain parts of the ceremonies.

Cheers swept across packed streets as the Prince and Princess started from the royal palace in a golden carriage to be married, first civilly at the Town Hall and then in St. James Church, according to the customs of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Princess Juliana was resplendent in a wedding dress that glittered under a silver robe. Prince Bernhard was a handsome, smiling figure in the full dress uniform of a captain in the Blue Hussars.

Procession to Town Hall

A high wind whipped the flags of the royal couple around their standards as the procession wound through the ancient capital's narrow streets to the great flag-draped Town Hall.

Seating them before a red-covered table in the great wedding room, the burgomaster, Dr. S. G. R. de Monchy, asked Prince Bernhard:

"Do you confess your willingness to take Juliana as your legal wife and to support her wherever she goes?"

"Yes," the Prince replied clearly.

The Civil Ceremony

When the burgomaster asked Princess Juliana the counterpart of the same question, she answered unhesitatingly, but in a low voice, "Yes."

"Then," the burgomaster said, placing their hands together, "under Dutch law I declare you to be married and am now entitled to address you as Your Highnesses."

Before performing the ceremony, Dr. De Monchy received the nodded approval of Queen Wilhelmina, the bride's mother, and Princess Armgard, Prince Bernhard's mother.

Drive in Golden Carriage

Bright orange decorations were festooned through the streets where the crowds lingered for a passing view of the glittering pageantry, for a sight of Juliana and "Benno" in their golden carriage, for a glimpse of magnificent gold braid, dress uniforms, mounted guards and wedding guests of European royalty.

The church in which the second ceremony was performed remained, in conformity with Queen Wilhelmina's desire for "a family wedding," almost as plain as for an ordinary Sunday service.

Two tapestry covered armchairs were placed for the couple before the elevated pulpit of the "Groote Kerk" ("Great Church").

A thousand extra chairs were placed in the church, the normal seating capacity of which is 1600. Several figured rugs, Queen Wilhelmina's own, were spread in the section reserved for the Dutch Court and visiting royalty, and a few palms were draped around the pulpit. There was no attempt at splendor.

At last came the ceremony and the words of Dr. H. T. Obbink, pastor of the Netherlands Court, "The grace of God will be your share; you are borne by the love and prayers of our people."

Informal Reception

The gray and black uniforms of German nobility; the admiral's garb of the Duke of Kent; the gold braid of the diplomatic corps and the tailcoats and white ties of civil personages formed the background for the Groote Kerk scene; the stolid walls of the "first class marriage chamber" looked down on the civil ceremony.

With the final peal of the organ, the congratulations began in a steady stream. There was an informal reception at the sacristy and then cries of "good luck" trailed Princess and Consort as they drove back through the city, over a winding route four miles long.

The Other Julianas

At Leyden Petronella Van Der Meer, Holland's "other Juliana," was married today to Martinus Van Stijn, a canal boatman, in the little village of Oestgeest.

She received royal consent to marry today despite a ban on other weddings because she and the Crown Princess were born the same hour of the same day 27 years ago.

Unlike the brilliant pageantry at the capital, Petronella and Martinus were married simply and quietly—she in a dark blue dress and velvet hat to match, with a bouquet of artificial flowers, and he in a black coat and striped trousers—the customary raiment of a middle-class bridegroom.

Besides becoming, by royal decree, "His Royal Highness Prince of the Netherlands," Prince Bernhard was made a member of the Council of State. By another decree Juliana adds this to her existing titles: "Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld."

The Camera Makes Art

"Sea Foam"

This Picture by Marietta Ralli, Entered in the British Prize Photo Exhibit at Rockefeller City, in New York, Utilizes the Simple Subject Matter of a Man Pushing and a Man Poling a Boat. But With the Combination of Lighting and Composition, a Study Unusual in Character and Artistic Proportion Is Achieved—an Example of What Lens and Film Today Accomplish in a Field of Art Conspicuously Their Own. The Print Is the First of a Group Which The Christian Science Monitor Has Selected From the Salon for Successive Publication

Bars Down Asked On G. O. P. Rule At Union League Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 — The Union League Club, bulwark of stanchest Republicanism since it was founded on Feb. 6, 1863, "to discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influence all disloyalty to the Federal Government," is considering letting down its membership bars to other than adherents of the tenets of the Old Guard.

A call has been sent out to all its members to come to the regular monthly meeting on Jan. 14, when the club will act upon "an important resolution of the executive committee to rescind the rules which have, since the inception of the organization, restricted its membership to Republicans only.

Many Excluded

"Whatever the conditions at the time the club made this rule," the announcement to the members says, "it has become increasingly clear to the executive committee and to many of our members with whom the matter has been informally discussed that its effect is to exclude many men whose views on all the large public questions affecting the nation are essentially those held by our membership, and that not to face this fact squarely without further delay runs against the basic precepts upon which the club was founded."

The announcement declares that this "is not a time for narrow partisanship, but for broad-minded Americanism."

"With the adoption of the change proposed," it adds, "the club, guided as ever by the great patriotic principles which brought it into being, may face the uncertain years ahead, confident in the part it may play upon the solutions of the large problems which will confront the country."

The announcement is signed by Charles C. Paulding, president of the club.

Membership Fee

Another proposal that will come before the club on January 14 will be to amend the organization's by-laws, to extend for another year the authority, previously vested in the executive committee and which expired on January 1 last, to "suspend," if the committee deems it expedient, the membership fee of $300 previously charged.

Members who resigned from the club prior to Jan. 12, 1933, may, it also is proposed, be re-elected to membership "in the regular way" without the payment of a second initiation fee, if application for admission is made prior to December 31 next.

Turned Social

One of the members, commenting on the move, declared that the Union League Club is no longer a political organization, but is chiefly social in its implications, its contacts and its aims. He could not, however, reconcile this with its political activities during the last four years, when it was held to have turned away from politics and when its headquarters, in one of the most fashionable sections of Park avenue, had become a favorite and exclusive retreat of wealthy men, many of whom have been indissolubly linked with the Republican party and not a few of whom have been, or are now, office holders.

'Star-Chambering' Charged At Hearing on Dr. Frank

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7 (AP)—George Harry Adams, University of Wisconsin alumnus, charged the board of regents was "star-chambering" a public hearing today to force Dr. Glenn Frank's retirement from the university presidency. Student disturbances brought a threat of the appointment of a sergeant at arms to preserve order.

Harold M. Wilkie, regents board chairman and a leader of the faction seeking Dr. Frank's ouster, opened the second day of the hearing by allotting four supporters of Dr. Frank one-half hour of speaking time.

As Mr. Adams arose, Mr. Wilkie warned he had just eight minutes to talk. Mr. Adams retorted he would speak as long as he pleased. "Be true to yourself and put aside personal prejudices," he told the regent. "Star-chambering these proceedings will do you no good." Mr. Wilkie rapped the gavel eight minutes later, but Mr. Adams continued to speak. After several shouted "sit down," Mr. Adams resumed his seat.

George I. Haight of Chicago read an alumni directors' resolution asking that Dr. Frank be given ample time to respond to the charges, that political considerations be eliminated and that records of the regents be examined to determine whether Dr. Frank had acted contrary to their decisions.

"The whole State—indeed, the whole country—is looking upon us here. The 70,000 alumni are alertly waiting. They are expecting fair consideration.

"No one of us can fail to be grateful for his having done so much to make this institution known at home and abroad . . ." he said. "If there is now danger of political interference and consequent freedom of instruction, every loyal alumnus, every believer in this university or in any university should rise up in protest."

Refers to Record

Dr. Frank had earlier called upon the board of regents to look at his record.

Dr. Frank denied flatly the charges of inefficiency and incompetency pressed against him by a hostile group of regents asking his removal from his $16,000 a year post as president of the university.

He contended an analysis of university accomplishments since he became president 11 years ago would support his contention that these charges were inaccurate. He promised to offer such an analysis today at the second session of his "trial" by the regents.

Mr. Wilkie, chairman of the board of 15 university regents, heads the bloc of regents appointed by Gov. Philip F. LaFollette who seeks Dr. Frank's ouster.

Attacks Accusations

Dr. Frank attacked the accusations as generalities, and said if the charge of "administrative ineffectiveness is not a smoke screen to hide purposes that may not be expressed openly, then surely a governing board must be interested in a fully factual analysis of the results of an administration that has been questioned."

Mr. Wilkie's case when submitted Dec. 16, Dr. Frank said, contained five personal criticisms which could have been answered at once, but the basic charge that the administration has been ineffective and incompetent demanded time for an adequate reply, time which "has not been given."

Dr. Frank said he would answer Mr. Wilkie so far as he could, but wished a few more days to make a factual analysis of the university's accomplishments.

Regent George Mead charged yesterday that Governor La Follette instituted the ouster movement. Governor La Follette's Progressive party appointees control the 15-member board.

"These proceedings are small, petty and meaningless," Mr. Mead cried. "We should hang our heads in shame that they are permitted."

He asserted that at a meeting of the regents early last year, Mr. Wilkie announced Governor La Follette had told him "the time had come when the regents must get rid of President Frank."

Prof. A. J. Carlson of University of Chicago, was another supporter of the educator. He said the situation was "sad and sinister and raises a question whether academic freedom can exist in university life."

Points to Achievements

Replying to the charge that he lacked understanding of internal affairs of the university, Dr. Frank said Wisconsin's "distinguished achievements over the last 11 years would have been impossible had this understanding been lacking."

Dr. Frank defended his salary readjustments for the university staff as designed to maintain employment by spreading the work. Other universities, he said, had economized by dismissing younger staff members.

Answering criticism concerning the time spent in lecturing, he said 88 of 137 speaking engagements in 10 years were with educational groups, adding:

"It would be something of a new principle to establish that for the chief executive of a university to have the respect and confidence of a wide range of the nation's leaders is a liability instead of an asset to the university."

Dr. Frank said his writings contributed to his files extensive data and ideas needed in university planning. Of expenditures of state money for the residence provided by the board, he said he was instructed to live in the house, which was unfurnished when he arrived, and that everything he put into it, with few exceptions, was the property of the state.

Bulgaria Moves For Peace Pact With Roumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rou., Jan. 7—The Roumanian Foreign Minister, Victor Antonescu, has just received the Bulgarian Minister here in a long friendly interview in which they discussed the question of concluding a nonaggression pact as soon as the pact between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia has been signed.

It is expected that a similar treaty will be signed also between Bulgaria and Greece. Bulgaria already has such a treaty with Turkey.

So it can be expected that within a short time cordial relations will be established between Bulgaria and all her neighbors, insofar as cordiality depends on treaties.

Not Radical Step

This development constitutes a move on the part of Bulgaria toward reconciliation with its former enemies, but is not a radically new policy. Three years ago the Bulgarian Foreign Minister announced that in order to show the Bulgarians' good will and peaceful intentions she would be glad to conclude separate bilateral nonaggression treaties with all the neighboring states. This was Bulgaria's answer to the insistent invitation given her to join the Balkan League.

Directed Against Bulgaria

That League was directed predominantly against Bulgaria and contained not only mutual guarantee clauses but also a military agreement. Each member bound itself to defend the existing Balkan boundaries of the other members.

Bulgaria has lost territory to all her neighbors, so she feels that the present boundaries are wrong. Moreover, the League of Nations Covenant gives her the right to request peaceful revision of boundaries, so the Sofia Government has refused to sign away that right and to undertake to defend boundaries of which the whole nation disapproved.

Atmosphere Improves

Hoping to bring Bulgaria into the Balkan League, the other Balkan states did not at first accept Sofia's offer. But latterly the Balkan atmosphere has become more friendly since a Government came into power in Sofia which is more pacific. The Macedonian revolutionaries have been suppressed. Consequently the Balkan pact states seem to have accepted the plan of individual nonaggression agreements rather than a collective guarantee pact.

Thus there are concessions on both sides. Bulgaria has formally bound herself to keep the peace and her former enemies have for the moment ceased trying to force her into an unfriendly League. Thus there is a strong hope that the agreement will make for Balkan stabilization.

Open Road Given Mattson Kidnaper

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7 (AP)—Charles Mattson's kidnaper was afforded full opportunity today to collect the $28,000 ransom he demanded and to return his victim. The Department of Justice, state patrolmen and city police all have acquiesced to the plea of Dr. W. W. Mattson that no action be taken which might endanger his son, held captive 11 days. Even the corps of newspapermen and photographers which has been at the Mattson residence since Dec. 27 was absent to give the kidnaper an open road.

Reports from Shelton, Wash., yesterday, that two men purchased clothing suitable for a boy of Charles' age were accepted by the Department of Justice, but not investigated.

Officers of Utah and Nevada were stirred to activity by the report of a CCC foreman at Mesquite, Nev., of an automobile containing a man, woman and young boy. He thought the boy was Charles Mattson.

Nebraska Organizes One-House Assembly

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7 (AP)—Nebraska's new one-house legislative machine sped into action, perfecting a permanent organization at a four-hour harmonious opening session Jan. 5. Lieut. Gov. Walter H. Jurgensen, presiding officer, called the nation's first unicameral law-making body into session. Spectators overflowed from the galleries to the floor.

"From now on," United States Senator George W. Norris told the 43 members elected on a non-partisan basis, "Nebraska has a right to expect a business administration."

Charles Warner, a veteran of 25 years in Nebraska legislatures, following his election as Speaker, cautioned that "an efficient Legislature" did not necessarily mean "speed in converting bills into law."

The first day's efforts of the single House brought optimistic comment from leading members. Mr. Warner said, "It appeared to hold a favorable tinge for the future; all was done in an orderly way."

Russians Observe Christmas With Trees, Tinsel and Toys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 7—For the first time in seven years, Soviet homes and apartment houses were generally adorned with evergreen trees, lighted with small candles, decorated with gold and silver tinsel, and hung with toys for the children, at Christmas.

To avoid charges of "anti-Communism," the trees are called "New Year trees" rather than Christmas trees. But the "Grandfather Frost" of pre-revolutionary Russia reappeared at children's parties to hand out the toys.

Holiday celebrations are extending over a long period, because double confusion is caused by the fact that some Soviet citizens still observe the old calendar, which dates Christmas and New Year's 13 days later than the Gregorian calendar adopted after the revolution. Some families therefore celebrated Christmas Day Dec. 25, while others waited until today, while non-religious families are celebrating New Year's instead. Some are even celebrating the old New Year's on Jan. 14; so there are four different days to celebrate.

Ancient Observance

Traditional Christmas celebrations in Soviet Russia long after the revolution, with evergreen trees, candles, toys and "Grandfather Frost," as the patron saint. In 1927, with the abolition of private trade, the Communists intensified their campaign against Christmas celebrations. State shops refused to make or sell tree decorations and municipalities forbade the sale of evergreen trees, on the ground of waste.

The Society of Militant Atheists led the campaign as a part of its general drive against all religious festivals.

These restrictions were relaxed again last year. A limited sale of evergreen trees was permitted, and state shops stocked a greater number and variety of toys in December.

Some orthodox Communists were shocked by the reappearance of "Grandfather Frost" and Christmas trees. One of them, attending a celebration held for Pioneers—the Communist children's organization—was so disturbed when "Grandfather Frost" appeared to distribute toys that he interrupted the procedings with an impassioned speech, and ended his tirade by tearing off the beard of "Grandfather Frost."

He was startled to discover that he had thus unmasked a prominent Communist.

Explained in Press

A Communist newspaper, reporting this incident, declared that the interrupter was unnecessarily upset. The newspaper explained that evergreen trees and "Grandfather Frost" are not necessarily "religious survivals," and can be used as well to observe the New Year of the "Socialist Fatherland."

With this official sanction, general celebrations of the holiday season were planned this year. Producers' co-operatives under state control were permitted to make tree decorations adequate for the demand. Municipal governments removed the restrictions on the sale of evergreen trees. In Moscow a special market was established, opening Dec. 5, and peasants brought in trees from considerable distances, doing a brisk business.

The number and variety of toys on sale was greater than ever before, and co-operative shops even sold the "Greek nuts" which were a feature of the old Russian Christmas—nuts gilded and piereed with cords to hang on evergreen trees.

Celebrations General

Celebrations this year were held not only in homes but in workers' clubs, children's "palaces," orphanages, and even in children's theaters under state management. Families were encouraged to "adopt" orphans for the holiday season, taking them into their homes as one of the family. Of course there was no hint of religion in the public celebrations; ostensibly they are to welcome the coming of the New Year.

The few remaining churches conducted Christmas services as usual—attended by large crowds of men and women, young and old. The number of churches still open is considerably less than last year; in some large cities not a single church continues to function. The process of "liquidating" churches is proceeding more quietly but none the less inexorably. The Communists still propose eventually to abolish all organized religion.

Students Buy 'Co-op' Plane Through Installment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Recently formed by 20 students of aeronautics at San Jose State College, the State Flying Club has purchased a Taylor Cub monoplane for $1470. It was bought on a co-operative basis, with each member contributing $25 and pledging an additional $4.80 per month until the remainder is paid.

The plane is kept at the San Jose Airport for instruction of the members. It was flown to San Jose from Bradford, Penna., by Hillis Ashworth of the club, who made the 2800-mile trip in approximately 40 hours.

James Roosevelt to Be Presidential Secretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The White House announced today that James Roosevelt, 29-year-old son of the President, would become a full-fledged Presidential secretary next July 1. Meanwhile, he will take over secretarial duties under the title of an administrative officer.

Stephen T. Early, press secretary, said there would be three full secretaries with the beginning of the new fiscal year, including himself and Marvin H. McIntyre, who now hold the rank of assistant secretary. The late Louis McHenry Howe was "Secretary to the President." The office has been vacant since his passing.

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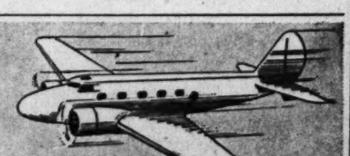

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Auto Strike Peace Parley Hits Snag

(Continued from Page 1)

esee County circuit judge.

Mr. Smith said the action was taken after the corporation learned Judge Black, who issued a temporary injunction of sweeping terms, held 1000 shares of General Motors stock. Union leaders have asserted the judge's stock holding was 3665 shares valued at $219,000; the judge said he owned "some" stock.

At Lansing, George A. Schroeder, speaker of the State House of Representatives, said a petition of the union asking impeachment of Judge Black would be referred to the judiciary committee, which will be appointed next Tuesday.

High executives of General Motors were believed to have advanced three terms under which they would meet with officials of the union and federal labor conciliators. These were:

1. General Motors agrees not to try to operate the strike-bound plants during negotiations.
2. Sit-down strikers must evacuate the plants before the negotiations open.
3. General Motors agrees to deal with the United Automobile Workers as representing its members employed by the corporation, but not as the sole bargaining agency representing all employees.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, was closeted with other executives of the company.

Strikers in Plants

The "sit down" strikers have remained inside the plants despite the injunction, issued last Saturday.

R. C. Travis, union organizer for the Flint district, said he sent a telegram to Governor Murphy, asking him to investigate alleged "intimidation" of employees at the Buick, Chevrolet, and AC spark plug plants at Flint—all General Motors subsidiaries—into signing a statement saying that good feeling exists between them and their employers.

The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor voted to support the U. A. W. A. in its dispute with General Motors and adopted a resolution recommending the impeachment of Judge Black.

Mr. Martin said his union had been pledged the support also of the International Typographical Union. He said Charles P. Howard, I. T. U. president, sent him the following message: "We wholeheartedly support the demand of automotive workers for genuine collective bargaining, wage rates that will maintain proper standards of living, reduced hours to provide more regular employment, and working conditions that are conducive to well-being of workers. Advise if I can render any assistance."

The I. T. U. is a member of the American Federation of Labor but is not aligned with the C. I. O.

Petition for Work

Non-union employees of another division, the Guide Lamp Company at Anderson, Ind., circulated a petition saying they were "satisfied" with working conditions and asked to be permitted to return to work.

Indiana state police said a group had halted six trucks hauling General Motors shipments near Anderson, but that they later were released and the "road patrol" had dispersed. Hugh Thompson, U. A. W. A. organizer there, said he had issued orders to union members not to interfere with such shipments.

Two labor federations in Ohio took action similar to that at Detroit in supporting auto workers. The Cleveland Federation of Labor voted to support the striking U. A. W. A. members at the Fisher body plant in that city. The Central Labor Council of Cincinnati authorized the automobile union members to seek financial aid from other unions for idle employees of the Fisher and Chevrolet plants at Norwood, Ohio, Cincinnati suburb.

Cram's automotive reporting agency said at Detroit that the Ford Motor Company has been forced to curtail production because of a glass shortage created by the strikes of flat glass workers in plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Companies.

Cram also that the Chrysler Corporation soon would feel the glass shortage, but that General Motors had about an 18-day supply on hand.

County relief headquarters at Flint began to notice the effects of Fisher body strikes and other layoffs at Flint for the first time. Victor Woodward, administrator, said there was a perceptible increase in applications for relief and that he expected these to increase until labor differences are settled.

Lewis Directs Strike From Capital Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—United Mine Workers officials said today John L. Lewis would go to Detroit to take a hand in the General Motors strike "if necessary" but that he was not considering such a move immediately.

Mr. Lewis is chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The striking United Automobile Workers of America belong to that committee. Mr. Lewis is keeping in touch with strike developments by daily telephone talks with U. A. W. A. officials and with John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Reporter's Work Turns to Plea For Pay Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A city editor with traditional growlishness sent his star reporter out on the assignment of covering examinations for the police and fire departments. It being a dull day, he told his reporter to "get the story and make it good."

Just as the scribe swung open the city room door to depart, his boss shouted after him:

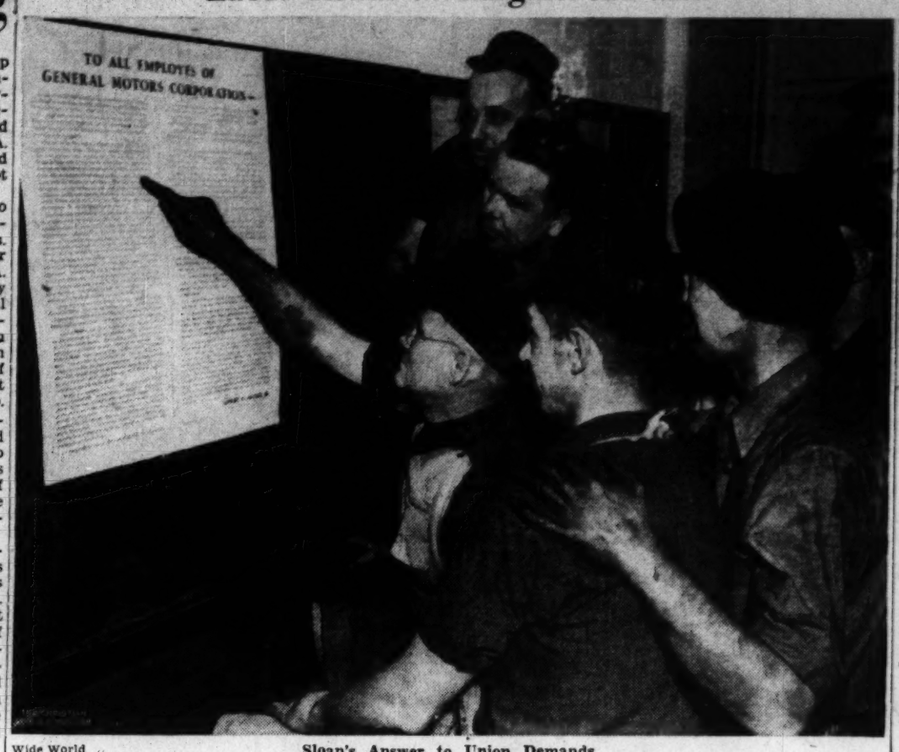
"Better take those examinations yourself—and get some good local color!"

Obedient, the reporter took the examinations. He observed. He got local color. He wrote a good story.

Later, it transpired that he had won second place in the police examination and third place in the firemen's test.

Now the city editor emits fewer growls, for both the firemen's and policemen's jobs pay more than the reporter's. He is wondering if he will have to look for a new reporter.

Labor Reads Writing on the Wall



Wide World

Sloan's Answer to Union Demands

Workers in the Buick Plant Are Shown at Bulletin Board Reading a Notice Outlining Policies of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President of General Motors Corporation

Chicago City Manager Group In Flank Attack on Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Undaunted by the summary barring from the public schools of its essay contest on the city manager form of government, the Chicago City Manager Committee has turned right around and posted an award of $25 for the best essay on the following topic:

"Why did the superintendent of the Chicago public schools issue the edict barring from the Chicago public schools the essay contest regarding the city manager form of government—Was such edict justified?"

Thus taking advantage of what appeared to be an obstacle in the path of the city manager movement here, its proponents expect to obtain even wider favorable consideration of the idea. The action of Superintendent Johnson in advising all school principals that no school time was to be given to the essay contest, was declared by those behind the movement here to be the first sign of a major clash with the interests which could be expected from now on to consistently oppose it.

The contest, which is to continue in spite of the fact that school pupils won't be able to work on their essays in school and won't have the advantage of school discussions on the question, is on "Should Chicago Adopt the City Manager Form of Government?" and offers, as is apparent, an opportunity for the contestants to study and write about the subject from a negative, as well as positive, standpoint.

Edward A. Zimmerman, chairman of the Illinois Council-Manager Conference, who instigated the new contest, proposes that the judges be Mayor Edward J. Kelly, or the superintendent of schools, Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, and H. Barry McCormick, chairman of the Chicago City Manager committee.

Mrs. Hefferan notes that "where Mr. Johnson gets his orders from I do not know." The office of superintendent of schools is controlled by the Cook County Democratic machine.

Mrs. Mable P. Simpson, executive secretary of the Citizens' School Committee, criticizing the attempt to stifle the contest, declares that "Fascist methods, whether they be used in government or school administration, inevitably defeat their purpose. There is no power that can stop intelligent young people from analyzing progressive ideas of municipal government, and from working to put them into operation."

Dogs in Grand Rapids Assured Good Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The latest in dogdom is a placement bureau to find homes for homeless animals picked up by the municipal dog catchers.

The Grand Rapids Humane Society, Mrs. Charles M. Kindel, president, is sponsoring the bureau which is being established to make certain that homeless dogs will be given good homes when they leave the city pound.

The society also is sponsoring a movement to have the State hit-and-run driver law amended to include dogs making it a criminal offense for a motorist to leave the scene of an accident in which a dog has been injured.

North Dakota Declares Recess on Foreclosures

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 6 (AP)—Gov. William Langer proclaimed last night a moratorium prohibiting real and personal property mortgage foreclosure sales and execution sales of livestock and other personal property in North Dakota.

The proclamation does not apply to loans extended by federal agricultural loan agencies nor to future loans granted by such agencies.

Child Labor Law Urged by Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon asked Congress today to enact a law "to protect adult labor from the underpaid labor of children." In a letter to Senator Henry F. Ashurst, chairman of the judiciary committee, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee suggested that the measure require all child labor goods in inter-state commerce to be so labeled; that it be made a federal offense to ship goods made by child labor into a state which prohibits their sale, and that the state be authorized to punish the sale of such goods.

Kansas has a child labor law, enacted in 1917, which prohibits the employment of boys under 14 in mills and factories.

Governor Landon wrote that even if the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution should eventually be ratified, a serious problem will exist to devise legislation which will adequately meet conditions as they vary in the different states. He excepted boys working on farms. "Nothing . . . is better for a boy than some wholesome work on a farm," he wrote.

Cornell Religious Leader On Leave Before Retiring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 7—The Rev. R. H. Edward, known for his success in uniting students of varying religious faiths at Cornell University, where he has been director of united religious work for 18 years, has been granted a three months' leave of absence, pending his retirement on Oct. 31. With Mrs. Edwards, who has been closely associated with him in the work, he will take a motor trip, lecturing and teaching in the Southern States.

As "Dick" Edwards, he arrived at Cornell in 1918, setting to work in the reorganization of the religious interests of students on an interchurch basis. Pastors of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Unitarian groups, as well as Roman Catholics and Jews, joined the movement. The various faiths maintain individual autonomy, yet are represented on a central board of control.

Steel Workers Vote Against Lewis Union

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7 (AP)—Employee representatives from 18 Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation plants called yesterday on fellow workers to "unite" against the Committee for Industrial Organization in defense of a company-sponsored collective-bargaining plan.

The vote came after debate behind closed doors of the executive board room of the United States Steel Corporation's largest subsidiary.

Elmer J. Maloy, chairman of the group, an admitted advocate of the John L. Lewis committee's drive to organize steel into one big union, fought against the declaration.

General Motors Pay Schedules Called Highest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Strong support of the wage scale paid by General Motors Corporation as being "at a higher level than ever before" and the best in the automotive industry was voiced here yesterday, following a statement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, before he left here for Detroit, that he was ready for a showdown with the United Automobile Workers of America.

W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, is on record that their work has been regularized to the extent that unemployment among General Motors workers varied less than 4 per cent during the production season from June to January, 1936; that wages had increased between $400 and $500 a year.

The average wage for workers was 78.6 cents an hour and the minimum wage paid by them in the Detroit area for all workers was 80 cents an hour, Mr. Knudsen said.

Automobile manufacturers and responsible spokesmen in automotive trade quarters declined to compare these rates with those paid by Henry Ford and other big manufacturers, saying that where such figures were had, they were confidential. In was intimated, however, that General Motors headed the list in so far as the average was concerned, but to what extent no authorized representative would say.

Pay Rise Granted

Workers in the big automobile plants in the United States were among the highest paid in any industry in the world and received substantial wage increases last year, it was said. These workers earned an average of $1490 in 1936, as compared with $1317 in 1935, whereas the average for all other manufacturing industries was $1150. These figures, it was stressed, represented the whole gamut of average wages for many classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, employed in making automobiles, trucks and accessories.

These pay rises were a part of the general scheme by members of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association to stabilize employment and increase the yearly income of factory workers in the industry and followed a study undertaken at the request of President Roosevelt. The program, entailing early introduction of new models and advance building of sub-assemblies, was inaugurated in the 1935-'36 model year, with other manufacturers co-operating.

Among benefits to automobile workers from this program, it was continued, was an increase in steady jobs in two years from 51 to 69 per cent of the average number of workers employed, winter work for 150,000 men otherwise temporarily unemployed, a $469 increase in the average income of all individual workers since 1934 and higher annual earnings for typical seasonal workers in automobile factories than the average for continuously employed workers in most other manufacturing industries.

Judge Decides Labor Board Has Jurisdiction in Union Rift

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steuer ruled yesterday that the National Labor Relations Board had "exclusive jurisdiction" to settle rival claims of insurgent strike leaders and international union officers to represent maritime workers of the East and Gulf Coasts in negotiating with shipowners.

Thereupon, Jack Lawrenson, second in command to the plaintiff, Joe Curran, insurgent strike leader, announced that the Labor Relations Board would now be asked to conduct an election of maritime workers.

Granting a motion made in behalf of Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union, Justice Steuer dismissed the suit brought by Mr. Curran to invalidated the wage contract negotiated with shipowners by the Hunter group on March 11, 1936.

This contract, cause of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast strike, was, the suit charged, negotiated by "fraudulent and corrupt means." Justice Steuer upheld the contention of Mr. Hunter and others that the court lacked jurisdiction, declaring there was "no question of constitutionality."

Four Peace Parleys Slated in California To Settle Ship Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Negotiators called four new peace conferences today in a spreading attack upon issues of the Pacific Coast maritime strike.

One session was scheduled on the so-called "toughest" problem—preferential union hiring for ships' officers. This issue involved offshore shippers and the Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, who asked for renewal of negotiations with employers after they had deadlocked over the union's demand.

Operators stood firm on declarations they never would relinquish the right to choose officers as they wished. They offered the officers' union increased pay, cash for overtime and recognition.

Unofficial sources said it was understood the union would consider dropping its demand for preferential hiring if it meant another stalemate in negotiations.

Coastwise freight operators and marine engineers called a conference seeking to complete a tentative agreement which union spokesmen said provided a $20 monthly wage increase for certain classifications and union employment preference "virtually amounting to the closed shop." The new wage scale would range from $135 to $245 monthly.

Chevrolet Ready To Close 3 Plants; 19,875 Affected

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Chevrolet Motor Company announced today that all of its operations at Flint, Mich., and its iron foundry and small parts plant in Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., would be suspended by Friday night. The closings will throw 19,875 additional General Motors employees out of work.

A sit-down strike in two departments of a Briggs body plant, where 2500 men are employed, and another in a department of a local unit of the Murray Body Company were announced at United Automobile Workers headquarters. The Briggs plant supplies for the Lincoln division of the Ford Motor Company.

Meanwhile, the General Motors Corporation said 51,803 employees are idle as the result of strikes or consequent suspensions in 19 plants throughout the country.

"Stay-in" strikers remained inside four plants, listed as follows:

At Flint, Mich: Fisher Body No. 1, between 500 and 600 in plant, total unemployed 6566 and Fisher Body No. 2, approximately 200 in plant; total idle 1052.

At Anderson, Ind.: Guide Lamp Company; 65 in plant; total idle, 2400.

At Toledo, Ohio: Chevrolet transmission plant, 35 in plant; total idle, 900.

Other plants closed with the approximate number of idle are:

Atlanta, Ga.: Fisher and Chevrolet, 1300.

Kansas City Mo.: Fisher and Chevrolet 2500.

Cleveland: Fisher, 7000.

Janesville, Wis.: Fisher and Chevrolet 2467.

Norwood, Ohio: Fisher and Chevrolet 2100.

Flint: Chevrolet and Buick 7500.

Anderson, Ind.: Delco-Remy, 9000.

Harrison, N. J.: Hyatt Roller Bearing, 700.

Detroit: Ternstead Manufacturing, 7000.

Memphis, Tenn.: Fisher Lumber, 1000.

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Colorful Argentina Opens Wide Its Doors to Tourists

Monitor Travelialks
By M. Le Tour

In the ships that sail to Buenos Aires you will invariably find some Argentine ready to color national life with the romantic figure of the gaucho and the haunting notes of the tango. Yet everything seems modern and prosaic when approaching this South American metropolis.

On seeing the first lights of Buenos Aires—for one frequently lands there at night—the impression is similar to that on entering New York. Up river, by La Plata, the nocturnal contour is more clearly distinguished, and then, suddenly as it were, a long thread of light becomes more brilliant than the rest. It is the Avenida de Mayo. The ship picks its way to the wharf, while tugs and other strident voices of the river proclaim your arrival in one of the biggest ports of the New World.

Close to dockland is the railroad station that contains the key to 15,000 miles of cheap and delightful travel in Argentine territory. In the customs house the examiners are courteous and helpful, generally speaking another language in addition to Spanish.

* * *

The cicerone of the ship has spoken a lot of the gaucho and of typical Argentine customs. There are no gauchos to be seen as one is rushed along the Avenida de Mayo. But the night life of Buenos Aires is not so metropolitan as is generally supposed, and the romantic figures of which the incoming tourist hears so much often put in an appearance after midnight.

There is a veritable string of hotels extending all along the Mayo avenue. Hotels catering to all purses, from 7 nacionales, including meals, to 50 nacionales a day. Nacionales are Argentine pesos, worth 30 cents each. Even in the hotels, despite the language, one soon derives the impression of being back home.

Calle Corrientes, focus of nocturnal gaiety and the metropolitan Bohemia, reflects the modernism and American influence of which Buenos Aires is proud. It forces the attention of the tourist on landing, and is not forgotten until the crossing of the far-flung borders of Buenos Aires province. The soda fountains, the cinemas, the cabarets, the restaurants and all that tantalizes the appetite of the voyager in search of emotions and progress are found in the Calle Corrientes. No theatrical or radio artist succeeds in South America unless he has some experience in the theaters of this street.

* * *

As soon as the sun rises you see hundreds of thousands of workmen marching hurriedly to the factories. Buenos Aires has many industries. The street cars pass close to the sidewalks, there is a rush and a din, and first activities soon commence on hundreds of new buildings to embellish the city. But a short time ago the widening was begun of Calle Corrientes, Avenida Alvear and Avenida de Mayo. A statue to the gaucho is going up in a small plaza and one immediately recalls the cicerone aboardship and how he has mixed up the history of Argentine independence with present-day progress.

San Martin recruited many country gauchos among his armies to free America from the colonial yoke. He crossed the Andes with them and went to Peru. Hundreds of gauchos changed their colorful cloaks for the uniform of the liberating armies and helped to bring in the political epoch for which today all countries of the continent are extremely grateful.

The history of the gaucho began with the arrival of the first Andalusians in Argentina. A man of the countryside, sincere and good-natured, the gaucho wanted to be free and not to work. In the early years of the republic, he lived on the cattle, with the stars as his roof, in the great plains of La Pampa, Rio Negro and Santa Fe. Ever warring with authority, he sought justice by his own hand, until civilization finally made him the present-day cowboy who adjusts himself to his own particular pampa region.

Buenos Aires abounds in memories of the gaucho who today has changed his name to that of any ordinary citizen. Yet, when one appears in the streets today with his picturesque trappings he is responsible for immediate juvenile clamor and becomes the cynosure of the curious eyes of the pedestrians, accustomed to modern city life.

* * *

It is time to leave Buenos Aires, for there is much to see in the west. We travel preferably by rail train, though paved roads will soon lure the tourist who prefers to map his route by automobile. We are bound for Rosario, the great grain port, which has daily loading average of nearly 3000 tons of wheat. Twelve elevators do the job.

Rosario is on the Parana river, in the province of Santa Fé which the river divides from Entre Rios province. It can be reached by rail, road or steamer. As we have but recently disembarked from an ocean liner, we prefer the overland trip, easy, rapid and comfortable.

Curiously enough, Rosario, both the city and port, is the property of a private commercial company.

A motor trip beyond the city environs—and there are many available—will soon take one to the thousands of wheat fields that form part of the great Argentine granary. From an airplane—a trip which is also available—the Santa Fé countryside is revealed in all its beautiful green and golden nakedness. Beyond the river lies the intriguing, tropical Chaco, where the solitary, military railway at times has to burn full lights at mid-day. The track through the thick forest is like a perpetual tunnel. Farther to the north are the provinces of Salta and Jujuy which form the Argentine plateau, a mixture of arid hill and cultivated plain gradually rising into the Cordillera.

* * *

For the Argentine and foreign visitor alike, Cordoba is the most attractive province. Its hilly retreats beckon the urbanites of the Plata to summer rest and recreation; they enable the tourist to contact with rural color in the atmosphere of translated suburbia. The rail trip from Buenos Aires costs 25 nacionales.

The charms and attractions of the Cordoba hills are diversified. The tourists handbook of the British railway does not exaggerate when it says there is a "perennial verdure on the hills and a fascinating blend of wild and rugged grandeur, exemplified by the shaggy masses of Mount Ambition or Uritorco and the steep, red bastions of Ongamira, relieved by the softer beauty of cornfields and orchards, and graceful homesteads surrounded by gardens aflame, even in midwinter, with roses and tulips."

The city of Cordoba combines the dignity and glamor of Old Spain with all the commercial activity of a modern provincial capital. Here the tourist can inspect the richly-carved interior of the cathedral and the vice-regal palace, or enjoy the beauties of the Sarmiento Park and stroll through the zoological gardens, as his fancy may dictate. Two interesting motor excursions can be made to the beautiful lakes formed by the San Roque and Rio Tercero dams. There is a 100-mile drive through a string of picturesque villages in the Calamuchita valley.

* * *

There are numerous hotels and foreign pensions perched on the Cordoba hills, all within easy riding or motoring distance of a wealth of woodland or water beauty spots. Rates are slightly higher than in the metropolis. Private motor travel is also comparatively expensive, but all things work out cheap when reduced to dollars and cents. Many of the hill resorts are linked by a service of "micro-buses" which is becoming popular with tourists in search of new scenes and experiences.

Argentine Trip Memories

Burton Holmes From Galloway

Scenes in South American Republic

Upper—Monument of the Congresso and Capitol at Buenos Aires. Center—Gauchos of the Argentine. Lower—Iguazú Falls, So Vast That Entire Falls Can Be Seen at One Time Only by Airplane

Local Autonomy Is Announced For Townsend Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Instead of increasing centralized authority as had been expected, a change of administrative policy just announced by the Townsend National Recovery Plan headquarters here, actually establishes an unusual degree of local autonomy, leaving the local club charter as the only connecting link between these units and the national headquarters.

The change, announced by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder and leader of the plan which proposes a system of social security for all over 60 years of age, provides that after Jan. 11 the national headquarters will accept no more donations, contributions or quotas from clubs or members. The Townsend National Weekly hereafter, Dr. Townsend says, will assume entire responsibility for financing and maintaining the national headquarters and its activities.

For some time every member, of which the latest figures show there were more than 3,000,000, paid an initiation fee of 25 cents and a regular monthly fee of 10 cents into the national treasury. Recently this was changed to a flat yearly fee of $2, which did not include the weekly. Under the new plan, the only source of revenue for the national organization will be from the weekly and other publications. Of the $2 subscription fee for the weekly, $1.50 will go to the publishers, 50 cents being kept for the local club treasury. Local units will arrange for other fees as they desire.

The extent of the establishment of local autonomy is seen in the fact that no person outside the national headquarters is now responsible to it. Previously regional, then state, managers were responsible directly to the central unit. The organization system now revolves about congressional district boards and managers, who in turn are responsible only to the local clubs. The charter, granted by the national headquarters to each local unit, remains the only connecting link, though, of course, the national office retains some control through its power to grant or withhold such charters. There are over 9000 local club charters in force now.

The policy change will eliminate what officials of the movement admit were weaknesses in administration. Especially, they say, will it squelch what they have recognized as growing charges of a dictatorship, with Dr. Townsend and his aids wielding almost absolute power over the movement.

Cunard Lines Claim 1936 Leadership In Passenger Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—By carrying a total of 176,104 passengers last year the Cunard White Star Line and its associate, the Donaldson Atlantic Line, led all other ship lines in the volume of transatlantic passenger traffic, it was announced yesterday at the offices of the company.

The company's ships led their closest rival by 31,673 passengers in the transatlantic service field. They also carried 24,020 passengers on cruises boosting their grand total to 200,124. In 1935 they carried 158,091 passengers in both the transatlantic and cruise services, making a gain of 42,033 in 1936.

Last year's transatlantic record marked the fifteenth consecutive year that the Cunard Line has led the field, it was reported. The Queen Mary, new flagship of the line, was the principal carrier although she did not enter the service until May. She carried a total of 42,379 passengers on 14 voyages, or an average of 1513 on each trip.

The cruise totals last year were approximately 10.5 per cent above those of the preceding year. A cruise ship was operated around the world, another to northern European waters, and others to Canada, Bermuda and Nassau. Increase in winter travel westbound by British residents en route to Florida, Nassau and the West Indies and other warmer climes helped to raise the totals, officials said.

H. P. Borer, passenger traffic manager, said that the popularity of the other ships of the line, especially the Berengaria and Aquitania, had not suffered by the entry of the Queen Mary. He also pointed out that the Queen Mary had maintained its high average of passenger sailings even in October, November and December, when travel is generally less popular.

Red Rays Tell of Universe Putting Brakes on Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — Like a speed cop watching the tail lights of automobiles receding in the distance, in order to keep tabs on speedsters, Dr. Edwin Hubble, Mt. Wilson astronomer, in a lecture at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, described methods Jan. 5 whereby he is able to clock the speed of distant stars and determine the size of the universe.

Latest observations indicate, he said, that the universe is much smaller than previously supposed, and that while it is expanding like a giant soap bubble, the rate of expansion is declining. Dr. V. M. Slipher of Lowell Observatory was the first "astronomical speed cop," for some years ago he noted that a few distant nebulae seemed to be rushing away from the earth tremendously fast.

Their spectral hues all shifted slightly toward the red, which meant that their light was dropping in pitch, just as the whistle of a receding locomotive drops in pitch, or "howls down." This has been called the "Doppler effect."

Blow Up or Stand Still

At Mt. Wilson, using the world's largest telescope, the 100-inch Hooker instrument, Dr. Hubble and Dr. Milton Humason found innumerable nebulae whose light showed a tendency to shift toward the red, and the more distant the nebulae the greater the shift, and hence the more rapid the recession. The fastest and most remote were clocked at 24,800 miles a second, and they were found to be 400,000,000 light years distant.

All of which apparently strengthens the dynamic theory of Abbé Lemaitre, who postulated a universe that is in the process of "blowing up." Astronomy today is inclined to accept this view, the other alternatives being Einstein's original static universe of matter, and de Sitter's empty cosmos.

Small Universe

However, if these receding "tail-lights" of distant galaxies, the red-shifts, are not due primarily to expansion, but to some unknown fundamental of nature which does not involve actual motion, the size of the universe as indicated by the present distribution of stars in space may be much smaller than previous estimates.

The density of the distribution of nebulae increases outward systematically in all directions, leaving our own stellar system in a unique position. But this very "unique position" makes astronomers wary, for once before the earth, and then the sun, were considered the center of the universe.

Curvature

The only compensating feature offered by the theory of homogeneous expanding universes is spatial curvature, as viewed in the light of Einstein's theory. By necessary inference, according to Dr. Hubble, "the universe, if red-shifts measure expansion, is finite and very small. In fact the present radius of spatial curvature would be just a little less than the penetrating power of the 100-inch reflector.

Rate Decreases

"Similar results," he adds, "are derived from Humason's work with red-shifts in very distant clusters of nebulae. If red-shifts are not due to expansion, the relation between red-shifts and distance is strictly linear (within the uncertainties of the measures), out as far as the investigations have been extended. If red-shifts are due to expansion, the relation departs from linearity, and the departures indicate the nature of the expansion. The rate of expansion has been decreasing during the last several hundred million years.

Lemaitre Model

"The nature of the expansion, together with the nature of the spatial curvature, are sufficient to identify a unique model among the many possible models that are offered by the theory of homogeneous expanding universes (in its present form). The model is of the ever expanding type that will always be associated with the name of Lemaitre.

"Thus a choice is offered between a small expanding universe and a universe of immense but unknown dimensions, plus a new principle of nature. It is possible that the theory may be generalized to include new models. Otherwise, the probabilities, at the moment, seem to favor the greater universe, although a definite choice will doubtless await more powerful methods or still greater telescopes."

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Canterbury Plays Big Role in Harvard Hockey—Quinn Hopeful of Vince Di Maggio

Harvard's Clever Goalies Developed by Former B. A. A. Player–Skeets Canterbury

When Harvard's well padded goalie waddles to the Crimson cage against Toronto tonight at the Boston Arena—whether it be James Kidder or George Mahoney—local hockey fans should be treated to some high-class goaltending. And when hasn't Harvard had high-class goaltending?

When the fan stops to think for a moment he will remember that Harvard's Ash Emerson and Bob Waldinger of last year were hard to beat; and then there were such greats as Joe Morrill, Hardy Ellis, Paul De Give, Jabish Holmes and Jack Wylde, to name a few.

But it takes more than just names to make goaltenders. Behind the reputations of all of Harvard's great goalies is one individual who has been the main cause for their greatness. He is George W. Canterbury, Harvard's veteran goalie coach.

Coaching 20 Years

Drop into the Arena any time that Harvard's hockey squad is practicing and you will see a slim, middle-aged man dressed in a sweat shirt working with several goalie candidates. "Skeets" Canterbury, as he is known to the boys, has been coaching Crimson net minders for 20 years.

After the Harvard practice session was over yesterday, Canterbury said, "Those kids (Kidder and Mahoney) are coming. It takes considerable time to steady them down, but they're coming."

One thing drifted to another until finally the days of the old Boston Hockey Club were brought up.

"Of course, I never played goal for Harvard," Canterbury pointed out. "I went out for forward and was put on the sub list. But a sub hardly ever saw any service. The boys in those days played every minute without relief.

Tried Goaltending

"So I decided, if I wanted to play hockey at all, I had better try goaltending, because at that time there were very few goalies. Around 1908 the Boston Hockey Club was started, and I held down the job in the cage. With the organization of this club came the start of organized amateur hockey in Boston. Ralph Winsor, old Harvard hockey coach, was instrumental in starting this club, and today he is known as the father of hockey at Harvard."

The Boston Hockey Club was taken over by the Boston Athletic Association, and Canterbury played for them for four years. Old hockey players who remember him as goalie for the B. A. A. say he was the best of his time.

"Tending goal back in the B. A. A. days was really a job. Our goaltenders of the present have, in comparison, a cinch. Our stick was narrower by at least two inches, as were our pads. And we were not allowed to go down to the ice to make saves. We had to keep on our feet."

Still Has Stick

While the veteran coach talked he picked up a hockey stick. "This," he said, "was the stick I used to tend goal for the B. A. A. And on it are the scores of the games we played."

Across the splintered surface was a long list of teams with the scores and in all but one instance, the B. A. A. was on the winning side. The lone exception was Princeton.

"Hobey Baker!" was Canterbury's explanation of this defeat. "Yes sir, Hobey Baker was one fellow I couldn't stop. He beat me every time he tried. Clever? He'd dangle the puck all around the net and I'd be jumping back and forth like a Jack Rabbit and before I could get back into the spot I previously left he would shoot it in."

In speaking of the type of game played today compared to that of 20 years ago, Canterbury feels there is not a vast difference. "The defense is about the same. Of course, we played with seven men on a team, four being forwards. Inasmuch as we didn't develop the number of hockey players that is being developed today we were forced to use the same team throughout a game. However, we had clever stick handlers and speedy skaters.

Beat Canadians

"We were very successful against Canadian teams, and mainly for one reason. Because we played the system as taught by Coach Winsor, or then known as the Winsor system. This style of play called for the four forwards keeping in line as they went down the ice, and as one was met by an opposing defenseman he would flip it to the next in line and so on down the ice. This type of play differed from the Canadians,' as they would send three forwards down and use their fourth as a trailer. We checked back in the same manner and it was easy to break up their three-man attack with our four forwards."

The scores as recorded on Canterbury's old B. A. A. stick clearly revealed the tight defensive play of this team. For instance, a few of the scores read: B. A. A. 4, Toronto 0; B. A. A. 6, Montreal A. A. 0; B. A. A. 7, McGill 4; B. A. A. 3, Victorias 2; and B. A. A. 5, Winnipeg 0.

"But to get back to our modern-day hockey," Canterbury continued, "I would like to say that in my opinion last year's Harvard hockey team was one of the best developed college sixes in the country.

"And what about this year's team. "That I can't answer now—maybe after tonight's game."

Linemen Capture Most Honors On List of Captains

A list of 67 college football captains elect for next season, just released, reveals that as usual the majority of gridiron leaders are linemen. Fifty-nine of the nation's leading universities are included on the list, eight having elected co-captains. As in the past, many colleges retain their policy of selecting a captain before each game.

Forty-seven of the 1937 pilots play a line position, while 19 will run their eleven from a backfield post. Robert E. Fitzgerald, University of Chicago, divides his time between an end and halfback position. Fifteen of the new captains are ends, 14 are guards, 11 centers, nine halfbacks, seven tackles, five fullbacks and five quarterbacks.

Of the 67 elected leaders only Ray W. King of Minnesota will not be a senior classman next fall. King will be a junior. The list follows:

College Football Captains for 1937

College, Captain and Class	Position
Amherst—C. W. Mitchell '38	HB
Annapolis—R. F. Dubois '38	G
Arnold—G. F. Roberts '38	E
Boston C.—Anthony DiNatale '38	QB
Boston U.—Leon Spivack '38	QB
Bowdoin—H. D. Ashkenazy '38	G
D. W. Fitts '38	E
Canisius—Edward Zuchowski '38	FB
Aloysius Zielinski '38	C
Carnegie Tech.—C. J. Miskevics '38	C
Chicago—R. E. Fitzgerald '38	E & HB
City College—William Silverman '38	G
W. R Schimenty '38	FB
Colby—N. M. Walker '38	HB
Colgate—M. M. Chesbro '38	T
Columbia C.—Eugene Schneider '38	G
Connecticut State—R. J. Grosch '38	C
Cornell—E. E. Hughes '38	C
Dartmouth—M. N. Davis '38	E
Detroit—J. E. Cieslak '38	T
Fordham—John Druze '38	E
Grinnell—Preston Evans '38	HB
Harvard—C. R. Allen '38	G
Haverford—D. S. Childs Jr. '38	G
Holy Cross—R. F. Mautner '38	C
Illinois—Lowell Spurgeon '38	FB
Indiana—R. L. Kenderdine '38	E
Iowa—T. E. Harris '38	G
Iowa State—C. E. Dee '38	G
Kentucky—J. D. Hagan '38	E
Knox—George Matkovcik '38	T
Elery Boynton '38	QB
Manhattan—J. J. Daly '38	E
Mass. State—F. J. Sievers '38	G
Michigan—J. M. Rinaldi '38	G
Middlebur—G. A. Anderson '38	G
Minnesota—R. W. King '39	E
New York—Andrew Barberi '38	G
North Carolina—A. A. Bershak '38	E
C. C. Little '38	QB
North Dakota Agri.—Emil May '38	HB
Forrest Stevens '38	E
Northeastern—F. H. Meehan '38	E
Northwestern—Donald Heap '38	HB
Ohio State—J. A. McDonald '38	FB
R. C. Wolf '38	C
Penn State—J. J. Economos '38	G
S. J. Donato '38	HB
Princeton—C. H. Toll Jr. '38	T
Providence—B. P. Polak '38	G
Rensselaer P. I.—R. G. Baumann '38	C
Simpson (Iowa)—R. Shackleford '38	QB
Springfield—H. W. Frey '38	FB
St. Anselm's—Martin Kenny '38	T
Texas—H. B. Tippen '38	E
Tufts—H. O. Zimman '38	T
Upsala—A. Almquist '38	C
Ursinus—J. J. Porambo '38	C
Virginia—S. R. Davenport '38	E
Virginia M. I.—A. H. Fiedler '38	G
Virginia P. I.—C. L. Shockey '38	E
Washington & Lee—W. Rogers '38	C
Wesleyan—R. W. Petherbridge '38	G
West Point—J. H. Isbell '38	T
Williams—Fielding Simmons Jr. '38	HB
Worcester P. I.—R. M. Elliott '38	HB
Yale—C. E. Frank '38	HB

E. R.

Fred Perry Beats Ellsworth Vines Three Sets to One

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Fred Perry of England, world amateur champion for the past three years, signalized his professional debut last night with a dope-upsetting 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4 victory over Ellsworth Vines, lanky California holder of the world pro title, in Madison Square Garden before a crowd of 17,630 spectators.

Obviously rattled at the start, Perry quickly recovered and with characteristic doggedness, amazing accuracy and steadiness, rallied remarkably from the underdog role.

Living up to press notices only at widely separated moments, and then giving only flashes of his vaunted hard hitting, Vines was badly off form. Except for those flashes, Vines' best shot was into the net. Sometimes it was due to weak execution and other times to Perry's forcing tactics.

As a matter of fact the match, from a shotmaking and competitive angle, failed to come up to expectations for the largest crowd in tennis history, which paid $58,119.50, with the ticket prices ranging from $1.10 to $9.90 and standing room going at $2.20 per square foot. Neither was brilliant, although Perry came closer to approximating the form which won him every major amateur title since 1934.

Vines had a decided edge in earned points with a total of 37 fashioned from 29 placements and 8 service aces, but his errors soared to the amazing total of 109 as compared with Perry's even 80. The Briton scored 16 placements and four service aces.

Harvard's Perennial Coach of Goalies

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—James Kidder, Coach Skeets Canterbury and George Mahoney

Vince Di Maggio Highly Praised By San Diego President-Owner

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judging by the various stories emerging from Pacific Coast League territory, Vince Di Maggio, Yankee Joe's brother, will be a welcome addition to the Boston Bees' outfield corps. President Bob Quinn of the local club purchased Vince outright from San Diego during the December minor league meetings in Montreal.

Commenting on the older Di Maggio yesterday Quinn said: "If President Bill Lane of the San Diego club isn't just trying to make us Bostonians feel good, our 1937 outfield will be Gene Moore, Wally Berger and Vince Di Maggio. According to Lane, Vince can do plenty of things on a ball field that Joe can't do, and everybody knows what a ball player the Yankee youngster is.

Terry Offered $30,000

"Lane told me that Bill Terry (manager of the Giants) offered $30,000 in cash for Vince late last season, but was refused because the San Diego club wanted first-class players and not money. Lane said I could have Di Maggio either on a conditional basis or outright if I would turn two good players and a fair amount of cash over to him. I offered Tommy Thompson and Jim Chaplin, and of course he accepted.

"Thompson and Chaplin should go great in the Pacific Coast League. Don't be surprised if both of them are back in the majors before the 1937 season is over. But I couldn't pass up the chance to get Di Maggio, who Lane and several other Californians insist can out-throw, out-run and out-field his now famous kid brother of the Yankees.

"Lane says Vince's only outstanding fault is swinging too hard up there at the plate. He strikes out frequently as a consequence.

"But I'm not worried about that," Quinn hurriedly added with emphasis. "Whenever I hear that sort of criticism I think back to Happy Felsch, the old Chicago White Sox outfielder. When the Sox first became interested in Happy, they hesitated to go through with the purchase because minor league men labeled the rookie just another strike-out artist. But Felsch fooled them and later developed into one of the American League's greatest outfielders until forced out of baseball in the 1919 scandal.

Must Be Shown

"But don't get me wrong," added the Bees' president. "I'm not predicting a great future for Vince Di Maggio. I'm simply passing along to you the praise handed out by Bill Lane, his formed owner. It wasn't necessary for Bill to say all those nice words about Vince. They came after we had made the outright purchase, so it was not a sales talk. However, it doesn't pay to get too enthusiastic about these rookies. I'm one of those fellows who want to be shown."

Ty Cobb, the old Georgia Peach who is now a permanent resident of California, and Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, present San Francisco manager, are stanch boosters of Vince Di Maggio. Both have followed the young man during his Pacific Coast League career and claim he is big league timber. If he follows in brother Joe's footsteps he'll be welcome in Boston.

* * *

Diamond dust . . . Bo Quinn reveals that Bill McKechnie will be looking at no fewer than 18 pitchers when spring training begins late next month . . . Which must be a record for local clubs . . . The Bees' rosters are being printed . . . Ready for release the end of the week . . . Joe Cronin will arrive in the Red Sox office one week from today . . . Eddie Collins hopes President Tom Yawkey will be here at the same time, but isn't certain . . . Joe, once he arrives, will remain in the Hub until the first squad of Red Sox players and writers head for Sarasota.

Jack Wallace Expects Good Season for B. U.

Despite the fact that Boston University's swimming team was defeated handily by the Brown tankmen last Tuesday night, 51-26, Coach Jack Wallace of the Terriers is looking forward to one of the best seasons in the history of the Scarlet and White. In B. U.'s first meet of the year the Terrier swimmers swamped M. I. T., 62-15.

Coach Wallace has a formidable outfit available this season composed largely of veterans. Among this group is Wally Hedquist of Worcester, former national junior freestyle champion and captain last year. He will not be available after February, at which time he will be graduated. His loss is certain to be felt during the last half of the schedule.

For the freestyle events Wallace has a number of promising swimmers headed by Capt. Paul Taylor, a senior from Norwood. He specializes in the 50-yard dash and will take part in the diving. Others are Hedquist, who can compete in both the 50 and 100, and if necessary, can be shifted to the 220 and 440. Ellis Gordon, a junior from Brookline, is one of the outstanding stars and competes in all events from 50 to 440; Walter Horlick, another junior hailing from Everett, swims the 50 and 100; John Houston, sophomore from Medford, competes in the 220 and 440; Frank Ferguson, a junior from New Haven, Conn., who was 220-yard freestyle champion in high school, but has not competed for two years due to outside work; and Carl Wilgoose, a promising sophomore from Needham.

In the diving events, Captain Taylor will be supported by Joe Palladine, a sophomore from Worcester.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	10	6	7	61	53	26
Springfield	8	7	3	48	40	25
Providence	10	2	9	52	55	22
New Haven	8	3	11	48	53	19
Western Division						
Syracuse	11	3	7	73	54	25
Pittsburgh	8	2	9	49	54	18
Cleveland	2	3	12	32	54	9

Results Jan. 6

Providence 5, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.

Ice Follies Superb Show

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ice carnivals are not new to Boston's skating public, but the present edition of "The Ice Follies of 1937" playing its second of a two-night engagement at the Boston Garden tonight is by far the best to show here. Tonight's performance begins at 8:30 p. m., and is expected to better the splendid showing of last night when some 8000 spectators viewed with mixed awe and appreciation the well-balanced variey entertainment on skates.

Encores in the show profession are assurances of pleased audiences, and last night number after number was recalled to the elaborately decorated blue and white surface for encores. Roy Shipstad, featured soloist star of the Follies, easily stood out with his rendition of "The Human Top," in which he performed amazing gyrations and a highly commendable exhibition of free skating.

Little 19-year-old Miss Bess Ehrhardt, Wisconsin school teacher and co-star with Shipstad, earned her plaudits with a surprising display of skating ability. To compare Miss Ehrhardt with Sonja Henie or Evelyn Chandler would not be fair to the Wisconsin girl, who is a converted speed skater, and only in fancy skating a short time. Her performance at this early date assures her of greater success with time and experience.

Variety gives the show excellent balance and the numbers are timed in duration to eliminate any possible trace of boredom or monotony. The entire show is ably directed by Oscar Johnson, Eddie Shipstad, Edward Mahlke and Roy Shipstad. Karl Rhode's orchestration blended superbly and the skaters were at ease throughout.

Other ice carnivals have given Bostonians comedians on skates, but never before have local skate enthusiasts seen a comedy team as clever as that of Johnson and Eddie Shipstad, Roy's brother, on Boston ice. These two relieved the show of all tension and kept the house in a constant uproar with their two acts, one being "The Old Gray Mare" and the other "The Old Timers," their dancing in the last-named act in regard to keeping time to music on skates was unequaled.

Heine Brock also contributed some novelty comedy stunts. The best pair-skating act embodying the real technique and smoothness of blade work was put on by the Austrian skaters, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack. Miss Laverne Busher, Naome Proctor and Norris Wold; Everett McGowan and Ruth Mack; and Miss Lois Dworshak also took complimentary parts.

"Poetry in Motion" and "The Buccaneers," two group scenes in which the majority of the cast were roled, concluded each half of the program. Since it is planned to make the ice follies an annual affair, skating enthusiasts have much to look forward to in the future with the certain improvement each year.

Featured Stars of 1937 Ice Follies

Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad

Report Has Kelley Joining Detroit

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Jan. 7

The Detroit News says Larry Kelley, Yale's all-America end, has agreed to join the Detroit Lions professional football team next fall.

The News quotes George A. Richards, owner of the Lions, now in Los Angeles, as saying Kelley had promised him to report in Detroit as soon as he graduates in June.

The Lions, who won the 1935 league title but finished in third position in the western division last fall, drew Kelley in the National League draft last month. Richards and Earl (Dutch) Clark, the Lions new coach, are both in Los Angeles and conferred yesterday to map plans for rebuilding the Detroit team.

Toronto Team Here to Play Harvard Sextet

Arena Lineup Tonight

Harvard		Toronto
Harding	lw	rw, Ripley
Ford	c	c, Valiquette
Mechem	rw	lw, McClelland
Hicks	ld	rd, Rey
Allen	rd	ld, Charles
Mahoney	g	g, Caswell

Harvard Alternates — Cutter, Roberts, Pope, Emerson, Ecker, Patrick, Stone, Jameson, Kidder.

Toronto Alternates—Sissons, Fullerton, Sweeny, Driscoll, Morrison, Campbell.

The high-scoring University of Toronto hockey team moves into the Boston Arena tonight to meet Harvard's varsity six in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game that has all appearances of being a thriller from beginning to end.

To date this Toronto team has smothered Princeton and Dartmouth by a 20 point total and reports from Coach Ace Bailey's camp say that this Varsity six is one of the most formidable Canadian college teams to come across the border in years.

Potentially a strong team, Harvard this year has been considered the one American college six which had an outside chance against the two crack Canadian college teams representing Toronto and McGill Universities. The Crimson won its opening game of the season from M. I. T. by a score of 8—0 and during the Christmas recess period played a three-game series with Clarkson at Lake Placid, winning all three games by scores of 7—5, 6—3 and 3—1.

Harvard Team

Coach Joe Stubbs has selected 15 Harvard players to oppose Toronto. This selection gives the Crimson three forward lines, four defensemen and two goalers. Capt. George Ford will start at center with Austin Harding at left wing and John Mechem at right wing. George Roberts centers the second line, with Ed Cutter at left wing and Ralph Pope at right wing. The third line is composed entirely of sophomores, with Pete Stone at center, Joe Patrick at left wing and Win Jameson at right wing. Traf Hicks and Russ Allen will start at defense, with Leo Ecker and Gene Emerson in reserve. The goal selection will be made between George Mahoney and James Kidder.

Toronto's success in its two opening league games against Princeton and Dartmouth has been amazing. The team is composed of a mixture of veterans and first-year men and Coach Ace Bailey, former star player of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, has worked out fast-skating and excellent passing combinations which combined with a veteran defense has given Toronto what seems an almost unbeatable college team. The squad is light, the average being about 157 pounds, but everyone of the players is a fast skater and good stick handler.

First Line

The first-string forward line is composed of players who were not with the club las twinter. Max Fullerton and Charlie Sweeney, members of the team two years ago, were teammates last winter while Bill Morrison, the center, stayed out of hockey during the 1935-36 season after playing one year with the university's junior team. The second line, composed of Val Valiquette, Norm McClelland and Ralph Ripley, has had more intercollegiate experience. The first two are in their third season with the club and Ripley in his second. The latter was the all-star quarterback of the Canadian Intercollegiate Football Union. The other forwards on the club are Bob Galway, Ken Schultis, Bob Creasy and Art Gregory, all first-year men.

The defense is composed of veterans. Capt. Bruce Charles and Ernie Rey, the starting pair, are third-year men, while Hank Sissons and Charlie Driscoll are in their second season with the club. In goal, Cazy Caswell and George Campbell, both first-year men, divide the duties.

The game will be the first of two league games which Harvard will play this week, the Crimson meeting Dartmouth at the Boston Garden on Saturday night in the feature game of a double-header which also will have Toronto Varsity playing the Boston Olympics. The Harvard University band will play at both games.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Pittsburgh 7, Hershey 3.

College Hockey Result

Mass. State 3, Union 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The U. S. G. A. Meeting

Tomorrow will find the executive committee of the United States Golf Association holding a meeting in New York city as a preliminary to the annual meeting of the association which will take place in that city the following day. Much of importance to amateur golfers will be considered at the former, and its recommendations will then be acted upon by the association as a whole on the final day. Among the topics discussed will be the new rule regarding the number of clubs that a player can carry into a championship tournament, the question of restoring the qualifying round to the amateur championship, the perennial question regarding the retention or elimination of the stymie, and what, if any, action should be taken regarding slow players, which would come up under the section of the rules relating to etiquette.

Wide World

John G. Jackson

The Qualifying Round

I am rather in hopes that the association will decide to retain the present system of match play and not restore a qualifying round. It seems to me that the system used during the past two years has worked out very satisfactorily. Some persons have citicized the present system of holding qualifying rounds in different parts of the country on the ground that in some divisions the quality of play has not been of as high standard as in others, and that, as a result, some players of less ability have made the championship proper while others of greater ability, meeting stiffer competition in other divisions, have failed to make the grade. Then, again, it has been pointed out that some players who were hardly entitled to it had been given a four-stroke handicap rating that they might qualify for the championship tests. It seems to me that if such conditions prevail, then the association would do well to find some means of correcting them. If the amateur title is to be decided by match play, why shouldn't it be all match play?

The Stymie

While there will no doubt be some talk about the stymie, it looks very much as if no action would be taken on it this year. At one time last spring, when the W. G. A. and some sectional associations threw the stymie out the window, it looked as if the U. S. G. A. might join them; but such does not appear to be the case just now. It is well known that John G. Jackson, president of the U. S. G. A., and W. Norman Boase, chairman of the Royal & Ancient's championship committee, are opposed to legislating it out of golf, and until the heads of these two organizations agree to such a move, it is very doubtful if either body will change the present ruling on this play.

Limiting the Clubs

By and large the announcement of the executive committee of the U. S. G. A. limiting the number of clubs that a player can have in his bag in a tournament to 14 is being well received. As this rule does not go into effect until 1938, the players will have a year in which to prepare for it. One of the most enthusiastic regarding the change is Chick Evans, who for years has been urging such a rule. His only criticism seems to be that he would like to have seen the number reduced to 10. He does not approve the new rule because it will relieve the caddy of too great a load so much as he does the fact that it will result in players having to improve their game so that they can use the same club for two or three different kinds of shots. If it results in improving the standard of golf as well as relieving the caddy of an unnecessary load, it will be one of the best steps taken by the association.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Green Shower

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

IN MOST places it was like driving down a tunnel, but here and there the walls were lower where the slopes were wind-swept and then they could see for miles, across the white hollow where the river lay, past the little farmhouses with their thin plumes of smoke, past forests masked in snow and on on toward the north.

The only living thing they saw was a blue jay which flew overhead and lighted in a pine branch by the side of the road amid a shower of falling snow, such a strong jaunty bird, with his crest and long tail and his bright coloring, and an eye that seemed as boastful as a rooster's.

Later they met another car which backed 100 feet or more to a narow turn-out where it waited while they squeezed slowly past.

They were both relieved to see Miss Abby's smoke coming from the chimney. The doorstep had been shoveled out and a narrow path made to the barn—Alice hoped that some neighbor had helped. Everything seemed all right, but something, something was different.

For the first time they had to knock at the door. Miss Abby had not heard nor seen them. When she opened the door she tried to smile in the old way.

"Come right in," she said, "I hope you didn't come way out here on my account."

Alice ran ahead into the kitchen. "Why! Miss Abby!" she said. Now she saw what had been wrong. Miss Abby began to cry.

Empty Flower Pots

There was not a flower in the room. The stars of Bethlehem hung shriveled and blackened from their baskets. The very pots were gone from the sills. Trying hard not to cry out loud Miss Abby led the way into the next room. There by the south window stood a big plant stand in three tiers. It was empty.

"It was all my fault," said Miss Abby, "that night before the storm—I never guessed. I let the fires get low."

She couldn't help it. Try as she would a big sob broke out.

"The worst of it is," she went on, "they were all slips of my mother's plants, and of her mother's before her. It's like losing part of them again."

Alice's mother comforted Miss Abby as best she could while Alice with a lump in her throat tried to play with Muffet and Tinker under the stove. But all the way home she was very quiet—absent-minded. The snowy landscape had lost its charm.

"Oh, look!" her mother would cry, but though Alice looked politely, anyone could see that she was scarcely aware of what she was looking at.

"Please don't begin day-dreaming," her mother said at last a little crossly, but Alice scarcely heard her. When they came to their own big square low house, she ran to the plant table and began looking eagerly.

"Didn't Miss Abby give you that, and that, and that?" she asked, pointing at the different plants. "And think how many slips she sent home to Marcia's mother! She was always giving plants to people. Don't you think . . .?"

Alice's mother clapped her hands.

Neighbors to the Rescue

"What good ideas you have!" she said, and still in her hat and coat she hurried off to the telephone. All Saturday afternoon the bell jingled and jangled. Town women came from their living rooms to answer, and country women from their kitchens.

"Wait a minute, let me be sure. Yes, a lovely shell begonia and one of her mother's glad surprise geraniums."

Sunday morning was as beautiful as Saturday had been. The snow plow had been widening out the river road most of the night. At 10 o'clock a row of cars followed each other along it, stopping here and there at the farms to pick up well-wrapped passengers. By a little after 10 the cars were drawn close to the snow bank in front of Miss Abby's and at least 50 people were hurrying toward her door with Alice running ahead, for it had been her idea.

Miss Abby, shaking with surprise, opened the door, and everyone, smiling and talking at once, came in, men, women and children, tracking the neat kitchen with melting snow, and overflowing into the room beyond. It was like a church supper, there was so much jollity, so many queerly-shaped bundles. Alice's father gave Alice a little push.

The Flowers Came Home

And embarrassed by the sudden silence, but happy, Alice unwrapped the newspaper about her package and drew out a white Star of Bethlehem which she handed to Miss Abby.

"It's one of your own, Miss Abby," she said, "not a stranger."

If Miss Abby had cried the day before for sorrow, she cried now for joy, as everyone began handing her plants.

"You gave it to me nearly five years ago . . ."

"I raised it from your seeds . . ."

"It's just bread upon the water coming back to you, Aunt Abby . . ."

The kitchen windowsills were full, the plant stand was overflowing, blue-lavender stars and white stars once more cascaded down from the windows. While the unwrapping of the plants had been going on several people had been busy around the corner table and now a voice announced:

"Refreshments are ready, ladies and gentlemen!"

Cake, doughnuts and hot drinks—there they all waited on Miss Abby's clean red and white checked cloth. It was a real party. A kind of happiness filled everyone from Miss Abby's happiness. The flowers had come home to the one who loved them best of all. There were more flowers in the house now than there ever had been before.

It was time to go now.

"Thank you, thank you all with all my heart for the green shower," cried Miss Abby again and again, "Thank you, my own friends and neighbors."

The thought came to Alice that Miss Abby, with her cheeks flushed pink with excitement and her eyes bright with happiness looked like a flower herself that had been brought in out of the cold to a warm room.

And now on the way home through the noonday brightness Alice could enjoy the snow again, and notice what her mother wanted her to see.

The End

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alice Handed a White Star of Bethlehem to Miss Abby

Song and Dance in New Films

Our Motion Picture Sign Post

Banjo on My Knee (20th-Fox)—A belligerent inhabitant of "Island 21," on the Mississippi river, marries a land girl and after a fight disappears under the mistaken impression that he has killed a man. The rest of the cast soon go to New Orleans in search of the errant husband and become the musical sensations of a waterfront cafe. Buddy Ebsen's dancing and the music by Walter Brennan's "contraption" are enjoyable but the film suffers from too much fighting and arguing. Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck.

Can This Be Dixie? (20th-Fox)—We don't think it can be, but it probably is if you look at things through Hollywood eyes. Jane Withers goes to New York from the South and makes a hit on an amateur hour, thus saving an itinerant peddlar and a Southern "colonel" from the penalty for passing a forged check to pay the mortgage on the old mansion. Miss Withers sings and dances and there is some nice photography. Slim Summerville, Claude Gillingwater, Helen Wood, Thomas Beck, Hattie McDaniel.

The Captain's Kid (Warner Bros.)—Here's the small English child star, Sybil Jason, who experiences a good many hi-jinks with Guy Kibbee during a treasure hunt on Cape Cod, which ends up with a melodramatic murder and a court trial. Miss Jason also sings. May Robson is the stern aunt who has her hands full keeping Sybil out of mischief.

Champagne Waltz (Paramount)—Musical comedy romance of the spectacular type in which Fred MacMurray invades Vienna with "swing" music, thus ruining Gladys Swarthout, whose grandfather runs the Strauss waltz palace. Later tables are turned when the waltz takes New York by storm. It is one of the most pleasant film musicals we have seen. Fritz Lieber, Jack Oakie, Herman Bing. Veloz and Yolanda, the ballroom dancers, do two attractive numbers.

College Holiday (Paramount)—Somewhat on the idea of the "Big Broadcast" pictures. This is even daffier. The plot merely serves as an excuse for numerous revue acts, dances and gags plentifully furnished by Jack Benny, Burns and Allen, Martha Raye, Mary Boland, Etienne Girardot, Ben Blue and others. It's good fun.

Love on the Run (Metro)—A rather scatterbrained farce on the lines of "It Happened One Night," but less distinctive. Clark Gable saves Joan Crawford from marriage to a count and scrapes with international gangsters in a chase across Europe, with Franchot Tone tagging along a few steps behind. Reginald Owen, Mona Barrie, Donald Meek.

Old Hutch (Metro)—Here's Wallace Beery back in one of his customary roles. He is the town loafer who finds $100,000 and then tries to spend it without arousing suspicion. All of which gives Mr. Beery plenty of opportunity to display his accustomed facial expressions. Eric Linden, Cecelia Parker, Elizabeth Patterson.

One in a Million (20th-Fox)—Darryl Zanuck has engineered a mammoth spectacle for Sonja Henie's film debut and the resulting entertainment, although a trifle lengthy, justifies his efforts. Miss Henie is a young skater who must win the Olympic skating medal to retrieve the reputation of her family. There are, of course, numerous spectacular skating numbers, including several ballets on ice. The chubby little Norwegian is an engaging comedienne as well as a marvelous skater. Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, Ned Sparks, Don Ameche, the Ritz brothers, Arline Judge, Borah Minevitch and his harmonica band.

Rainbow on the River (RKO)—Bobby Breen joins the parade of starlets in a highly sentimental story about a little Southern boy sent to live with rich, frigidly respectable New York relatives who treat him very unkindly until his grandmother softens and all ends happily. Master Breen sings in his peculiar mezzo soprano and the cast includes May Robson, Charles Butterworth, Benita Hume, Alan Mowbray, Louise Beavers.

Stowaway (20th-Fox)—This just about completes the list of Hollywood's infant prodigy output for the time being. It brings Shirley Temple in a film concerning the trials of a little orphan missionary child in China who is adopted by a rich playboy. The playboy takes the child, a pleasant young woman boat companion takes the playboy and everybody is happy. Shirley sings (in Chinese as well as English), dances and has a good time wearing Chinese costumes.

That Girl From Paris (RKO)—Lily Pons' new film is a gay affair about a French opera singer who smuggles into the U. S. A. with the unwilling aid of several jazz musicians. After getting them all in jail, she bails them out and marries their leader. There are a number of charming scenes and Miss Pons sings with her usual style and brilliance. Gene Raymond, Jack Oakie, Herman Bing, Mischa Auer, Frank Jenks, Lucille Ball.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday each month)

The Cold Moon

(Indian Name for January)

The nights are cold,
A big tree snaps,
The snow piles high,
The river cracks.

The moon shines cold,
The stars are bright
And flood the earth
With silver light.

In tepee cold
The redman woke
And built his fire
In stinging smoke.

Fur friends want food;
They want it soon!
Great Spirit bring
The green grass moon.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

'Young Farmers' Work and Play

"Until the Young Farmers' Club was formed in our village there was nothing for us to do and nowhere to go," said an enthusiastic English member of a club recently. It is because the Y. F. C. movement provides something for girls and boys to do that is really worth while that its growth has been so sturdy and its development so widespread.

Today the organization is international, bringing together thousands of young people in five continents by helping them to know each other in their own districts and, through the International Contests at the Royal Show, to meet club members from all parts of the world. Boys and girls of all ages, classes and creeds, are eligible for membership.

The boys and girls who join the club are not asked to do the impossible. Having become members of a group, they may begin in a very simple way to take a more intelligent interest in living things. They may learn how best to cultivate a plot of ground; to start a hive of bees; to keep one or two rabbits, or some poultry. It may not always be possible to own a lamb, a pig or a calf, but each member must be responsible for the care and feeding of some living creature.

The members are helped by lectures given by workers on County Council staffs and Club Advisory Committees.

The new members will learn how and when to enter for club shows; how to cultivate soil for fruit, flower and vegetable growing; and will be given preliminary training in the arts and crafts of living on the land, trimming a hedge, thatching a rick, plowing a furrow, shearing a sheep, milking a cow, building a wall, or erecting a shed.

They are also taught the best way of marketing rabbit-wool; what to do with sittings of eggs, day-old chicks or a pen of pullets; and gain an insight into the kingdom of the bees.

Stock judging, plowing, milking, and sheep shearing contests are held, while summer and winter programs include county rallies, sports, debates, music and drama, folk-lore, rural arts and crafts, and the study of local history.

Today there are thousands of young farmers scattered over the face of the globe who are not only enjoying an all-round education and social recreation, but are at the same time helping to bind the world together.

Where Is Stratosphere?

There is a good deal of talk these days about the Stratosphere, but how many people have any clear idea as to where it is or what it is?

As you may know, the temperature of the air gradually gets lower and lower the higher one rises from the earth, until a point is reached where the fall stops abruptly. Above that point lies the Stratosphere, a region where the temperature changes slowly in a horizontal direction, and remains almost the same in a vertical direction.

The height at which the Stratosphere begins is about six miles above the earth's surface, but it is a little higher in regions near the equator owing to the fact that the atmosphere is hotter in those parts. Because the air is much less dense in the Stratosphere, it is thought that airplanes should be able to travel much faster, there being less resistance from the air.

Twelve and a half miles is the greatest height yet attained in the Stratosphere by observers in a balloon, and a height of nearly 9½ miles has been attained in an airplane. This was the record of 49,967 feet set up by Squadron Leader F. R. D. Swain of the Royal Air Force Experimental Station at Farnborough, England, last year.

Artificial breathing with the aid of oxygen cylinders has to be resorted to in the Stratosphere, and special clothing has to be worn as a protection against the extreme cold.

Primrose Yields to Progress

PRIMROSE was a perfect donkey. She wore her estate like a royal title and seemed to consider that it gave her many rights and privileges. She was extremely capricious and subject to many moods. However, by those who were so fortunate as to know Primrose, it is considered an honor to be referred to as "such a donkey."

Primrose Was "Such a Donkey!"

Like Balaam's ass, she turned aside from the road, in fact, she was always looking for an opportunity to do so. But these turnings were good for her companions. Occupied exclusively with the direct route, one might have missed some song of bird, or olive picker or artistic diversion she cropped luscious tufts of grass.

An excursion with Primrose, drawn in her cart of gold and red, and accomplished nearly as quickly as by foot, was a vivid experience with nature unfolding around one in a myriad ways.

There were other times when her tiny feet flew in a pattern over the ground. The sight of a fat black pig, a particular aversion of hers, was enough to start her in wild pursuit. One hung breathlessly onto the reins and screamed unavailing though perfectly correct Spanish. The landscape flew by in a blur like a cinema strip unduly animated, while the cart lurched as it hurled through space.

A Sociable Donkey

In general, Primrose was extremely social, sometimes embarrassingly so, for she was interested in everybody and expected a word from all, which usually included a titbit. No pedestrian, however humble, friendly or otherwise, was ever passed but she halted and there was a necessary exchange of greetings.

There were occasions when she shone as peerless, taking the cart piled high with all manner of provisions over the precipitous way that led with many turnings down to the sea, where in a cove lapped by crystal waters was our summer house. Magdalena, the maid, went ahead holding her bridle, guiding her judiciously, while others steadied the cart around the curves when there was danger of an upset.

Such trips as these Primrose adored. Perhaps she had visions of the green fodder that grew abundantly along the cliffs and the special attention she received after we had bathed and prepared for lunch on the terrace, from which she could not by any means be barred. Fruits, fresh vegetables and other offerings she accepted graciously and with sighs of contentment. Later when the party dispersed for a quiet siesta in the grove, she followed stealthily and, when everyone was in repose, sprang from behind a concealing bush and dashed about like a playful puppy.

A Change of Masters

I shall never forget the last time I saw Primrose. She belongs, alas, to another era and not to this mechanistic age. Our family had increased and there arose the necessity for adding more quickly to our larder. The nearest village was five kilometers away while it was twenty to the large markets of Palma. It was a condition with which she could not cope.

Fortune attended her when she left us and went to live among the peasants. We did not see her for a long time, though we often passed the kindly old man who bought her as he trudged along in the hot sun. He responded to our "Buenos Dias" from a small mountain of grass that he was carrying to the cool stall where she waited impatiently for her dinner. As he remarked naïvely, she had "much talent for food."

Then one day we saw Primrose again. The elderly man and his wife sat as carved from gnarled wood in the little cart that we had so gaily striped in the colors of old Spain. Primrose, sleek and fat as a porpoise, pursued a course of great tranquillity—poco poco—oh, so slowly, as the couple loved to go.

We stopped, but at first our old playmate would not look at us, turning her head and flopping her ears as though to assert that she did not recognize us. As for her successor, the automobile, she never gave it a glance.

H. P.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Animals of almost every description may be found pictured on postage stamps. Collectors who are lovers of the animal kingdom may collect rather a widely varied philatelic zoo with animals pictured from every part of the world.

Groups of many species of certain animals are also portrayed on stamps and one may find several varieties among these. As an example, let us take the elephant. This great lumbering beast is pictured on stamps from Abyssinia to Unganda, and from the China Sea to Central Africa. There are the trumpeting elephants pictured on stamps of the Congo, of Eritrea, of Gambia and of Sierra Leone; the herd of wild elephants bathing in a stream, on stamps of Ceylon; the sacred elephants on stamps of India, the elephant of the North Borneo issues with his mahout, and the large elephant heads of Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland issues.

Elephants are also pictured in the border designs and in the coats-of-arms which appear on the stamps of many lands.

From the study of these stamps one may notice that the elephants of Asia differ from those of Africa. The Asiatic elephant has smaller ears, smaller eyes, and is more easily domesticated than his African cousin. The tusks of these elephants weigh from 150 to 200 pounds each and from them the world obtains its supply of ivory. Thus we may take other animals and study their characteristics.

New Foreign Issues

Indo-China, a French possession of the Cambodian Peninsula bordering on the South China Sea and the Gulf of Siam, has recently issued commemorative sets of stamps for two of her districts, Annam and Cambodge.

Cochin China is a direct colony which from 1886 to 1892 had its own issue of stamps, but after 1892 these stamps were superseded by those of Indo-China. Cochin China is ruled over by a governor, while the other districts have their resident superiors who are directly responsible to the Governor General of the entire area. Commemorative stamps for Annam are of 11 values and show the portrait of S. M. Bao Dai and for Cambodge a similar number showing the portrait of S. M. Monivong.

Japan, on the occasion of the completion of the new Imperial Diet Building, has issued a series of four stamps. On the 1½s and 10s is shown a view of the outside of the building and on the 3s and 6s a view of His Majesty's restroom at the head of the grand stairway.

Spain, during the past few weeks of her internal strife and turmoil, has added a series of provisionals to her long list of stamps. When the rebels gained possession of a district large enough for them to establish public communications, they seized the stamps in the post offices and then had them overprinted with an inscription suitable for their needs. The current stamps have been overprinted with the inscription "Viva España!" and some values have been surcharged with new values.

The Magi stamp of Cyrenaica has been overprinted "LIBIA" for use in the Italian colony of Libia. This stamp portrays a camel rider astride his mount, emblematic of the Three Wisemen of old who saw the star in the East and followed its brilliant path to Bethlehem.

Upper: Center—Spanish Stamp Overprinted by the Insurgents; Left and Right—New Issues by Indo-China for Protectorates of Annam (Left) and Cambodge (Right). Lower: Left—Brazilian Issue in Honor of 1936 International Sample Fair at Rio de Janeiro; Right—French Stamp With Portrait of Victor Hugo, One of Set Issued for Benefit of Artists and Intellectuals

France has honored her four famous "Intellectuals" with an issue of stamps showing their portraits. The 20c+10c red brown shows the portrait of Callot, the 40c+10c green shows the portrait of Belioz, the 50c+10c red the portrait of Victor Hugo and the 1.50Fr.+50c the portrait of Pasteur. The revenue derived from the surtax of this series of stamps is being used for the relief of needy intellectuals and artists.

United States

The first of the army and navy stamps, the 1c values, were issued on Dec. 15, and first-day sales were made at Washington, D. C. These stamps were on sale at other post offices the following day, or as soon thereafter as the stamps could be supplied.

The second series of this set, the 2c value, will go on first-day sale at Washington, on Jan. 15, and at other places on the 16th or as soon as supplies may be had. The 2c army stamp will portray Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott, and in the background will be shown a picture of "The Hermitage," the home of Jackson. The 2c navy stamp shows the portraits of Stephen Decatur and Thomas MacDonough, with the names of the historic naval vessels which came under their respective commands, the United States at the left and the Saratoga at the right. In the space between the portrait ovals is depicted a warship of that period under full sail.

Stamp collectors may send self-addressed covers, not to exceed 10, to the Postmaster at Washington, D. C., together with a cash or money order remittance to cover the cost of stamps required. Covers must bear postage at the first-class rate, so allow for two 2c stamps on each cover except those for local delivery, when one 2c stamp is sufficient.

Jumbled Presidents

Peter Blake had colored pictures of a number of the Presidents of the United States and decided to make a scrapbook for them. He pasted one picture on each page. Then he cut letters out of a newspaper to form the name of each President putting the letters for each name in a separate pile.

As he had to go away just then, he asked his sister Jane to paste the letters under the proper pictures, and Jane agreed, but she had a bright idea and jumbled the letters so that people would have to unscramble them before they could know what each name was. Here are some of the jumbled names:

STING AN HOW
LOVE STORE
N OFF JEERS
M SAID NO
BRAVE NUN
IRON RASH
ILL FOR ME
HIND RAG
PIECER
HE SAY
GLAD FIRE
OIL CODE G

Can you unscramble these twelve Presidents' names?

(Answers on This Page Next Thursday)

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Winter Scene

Against the gray pond the rice grass is yellow
The low sun floods the brown bushes
With soft gold light.
The two gulls stand, solemn, on the ice.
As if wondering: Where is the water for which we flew inland?
At the edge of the pond,
The indifferent pigeons
Pick at split grain in the dry sedge;
They are fat, and look
As if they were made
Of gay painted clay.
But when the children come—
Tumbling out of school with their skates
With their red mufflers flying,
Racing, calling to each other—
They will rise suddenly, in flight,
And the gulls will rise,
Hovering over the pond,
Over the children;
Serene, detached, exquisite;
Speaking of freedom,
And of the wide seas.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Guidance at a Critical Time

When there seems to be a question of the best school to meet the needs of a certain individual, the time is opportune to consult the School Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Schools advertised in the Monitor are carefully selected for reliability and environment.

The Home Forum

Hours in a Library

JAMES tells me that he is studying chemistry. James is the young man who is going to paint our veranda. He has steady work as a painter; but, as he said, a fellow doesn't need to have paint on the brain just because he has it on his hands. Anyhow paints have something to do with chemistry—or chemistry with them. That was really what started James, his wondering about the ingredients that went into his paint pot. What especially interests me, aside from the fact that James is enterprising enough to study something, is the place and the method of his instruction. He is taking the course in the great university of the people—the public library.

THE METHOD is simple. James went to the library and told one of the staff that he wanted to read some books about chemistry. She gave him one and told him she would make him a list of others. The first book was easy, Slosson's "Creative Chemistry." When he took that back, she had a two-volume work all ready for him, called "Chemistry in Industry." "Written by a whole lot of scientific guys," James explained to me. "Man named Howe bossed the job. Well, ma'am," he went on, "she thought after that I ought to have more of a foundation, you know, so she got me a couple of school books, regular textbooks, on organic and inorganic chemistry and ways to do experiments at home. Didn't my mother make a time over that at first! Then every little while she—the librarian—would have some exciting kind of book about great chemists, like 'Makers of Chemistry' and 'Romance of Chemistry.'

"I haven't got through yet. She says she can keep me busy for four, five months more, and then she'll start me on something else."

THAT, as I understand it, is Adult Education and an example of the service rendered in that field by public libraries.

I always used to think of a public library as a place where books could be borrowed. There was, of course, a reading-room supplied with magazines and lined with works of reference, which, in spite of my piteous entreaties, could not be carried home; but the chief activity of the place centered in the distributing desk and in the charging and discharging of books.

EVEN THERE, DURING the years when I first became acquainted with a public library, activity was moderate. The disposition seemed to be more to check than to stimulate circulation. Our librarian, a gentle lover of books if ever one existed, sat guarded by her desk and an inordinately thick pair of spectacles, surrounded by all the books the library owned. They were stacked on shelves that ran to the ceiling of a high room. The upper rows were reached, if ever, by means of a step-ladder. There were small funds for rebinding and purchasing; and, the less books were used, the longer they lasted. The public was suffered, but not encouraged to read. The librarian did her best for small pay, and, in a way, the town profited by the limitations of the library; for the standard British and American authors, with which the stacks had been equipped in the beginning, were certainly more widely read in that town during those years than they are today when duplicate copies of popular novels are purchased on the basis of the number of requests for reservation.

THE MINUTES I spent in that library were shy and palpitating and as brief as good manners and expediency allowed. I picked out a book—there was, blessedly, free access to the shelves—had its predecessor discharged, and walked out with another day or two of enchantment under my arm. It took only a few minutes for that process to be completed. The longest time I ever spent with the books en masse was when a fire broke out in the store under the library, and a brigade of high school boys passed the books out and carried them across the street to a church vestry, where a corps of girls, of which I was one, happily and excitedly arranged them in what we fondly believed to be order.

With all the limitations, not of devotion to her task and to books on the part of the librarian, but of equipment and financial support, that library was a well of fresh wonders too deep to be exhausted by any one girl in the period when she was acquiring a taste for reading. I never had to ask: "Will you please find me something good to read?" I was furnished with an opportunity to go straight through, from end to end, of the files of Scott, George Eliot, Jane Austen, and Thackeray. That was enough.

THEN CAME ANOTHER library, not public but collegiate, where I learned how to use books as sources of information. This learning was acquired by experience rather than by instruction. There was no one who had time to take us neophytes by the hand and guide us in the use of indexes and catalogues, year books, almanacs, encyclopedias, and bibliographical lists. We found out what we needed, because we had to. The method had by-products of initiative, and of browsings in books that had nothing to do with the topic we might be investigating but were just as interesting. I clearly remember once going to the library to pursue a bill through the Congressional Records, getting into the wrong alcove, and spending the whole afternoon reading John Addington Symonds' "Renaissance in Italy." It was a profitable afternoon, too.

There was a woeful waste of time and no doubt an occasional mild flirtation in a quiet alcove, but by trial and error we came out of that experience with at least three facts firmly fixed in our minds—the existence of Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature," followed since 1900 by the "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature"; the fact that there is such a thing as Larned's "History for Ready Reference"; and that the "United States Catalogue of Books in Print" will correct or confirm the fuzziest memory as to title, author's name, date, and publisher of any book still in print. The possession of these facts is something.

AT PRESENT NO one has to find out these things for himself. Such information and a hundredfold more is ready on the lips of willing librarians to be given to any civil-mouthed applicant who enters a modern public library. Librarians are no longer custodians of books, or even agents of circulation, but distributors of information. The activities now carried on by a free library of the best kind are legion, all vitalized by two motives—to give service and to publicize that service so that everyone in the community can become aware of what the library is prepared to give, just as our young painter James has done.

I have always spent many hours in libraries, some public, some private. In one of those hours, the other day, I kept a score of the different kinds of work being done in the public library of a large suburban town. I sat within sight of the distributing desk, the reference desk, and the door of the head librarian's private office. Three pairs of eyes could hardly have taken in everything that was going on. There were exhibits of books—on gardening, travel, parent education, American antiques. There was a stream of seekers after information at the reference desk. One urgent young creature was guided to the corner of the room where stood a tall cabinet that contains the ne plus ultra of the library's useful possessions, as I have good reason to know. It is a file of pamphlets, leaflets, and clippings on topics of current interest, ephemera not yet appearing in book form but often supplying information that can be found nowhere else. Here is news about living authors and current books, contemporary artists, men and events of the day. It is constantly being increased, renewed, and weeded out.

A STUDY-CLUB MEMBER came in. Here was a serious seeker who needed, not the obvious recourse to a general encyclopedia, however good, but a bibliography; and, as it happened, directions to the "Encyclopedia of Social Sciences."

Just then the chief librarian came out of her office, dismissed a book agent and conferred with an artisan who was waiting to discuss with her the best way to clean the ceiling of the reading room. As soon as that was settled, she turned to a woman who asked for a book not owned by the library. "But I can borrow it for you somewhere else. Just wait until I telephone. It will cost you a few cents for postage. Do you want me to get it?" The woman did and I saw the inter-library loan service in operation. By this is it possible for all the public libraries of a region to borrow from one another and supply their clients with books that each library alone could not afford to buy or find room to house.

A truck driver trudged in with a box of books from one of the branch libraries, and went out with another box. A young woman wanted a book that would help her teach etiquette to her little son, and carried away Munro Leaf's "Manners Can Be Fun." A reporter called for a list of the books recently purchased by the library, to be published in the local paper.

I HAVE SEEN a copy of an old engraving that shows the library of the University of Leyden as it was in the year 1600. The most noteworthy item, aside from the eager figures of chatty young men and the fact that dogs were then allowed, is that the books are chained to the shelves.

It took a long time for the old idea that a library is a place for the conservation of knowledge to give way to the new one, that it is a place for the diffusion of knowledge.

The library has that idea, and our James, like hundreds of thousands of other people, is finding it out.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Winter Scene

THE sinking sun has thrown blue shadows on the snow
And empty trees, in equipoise against the sky,
Are motionless; the creek goes wordlessly and slow;
A small winged seed drifts by.

Black starlings chatter suddenly and then are still;
A weight of snow sifts down from boughs with whispered rush;
Icicles creak, and quickly comes the hour of chill
Impalpable blue hush.

A gray squirrel flits across a branch to disappear:
Less sound than symbol of a sound; the pale light flies
And one by one the ice-blue evening stars appear
Quietly, without surprise.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOURNING DANCERS: *Detail of an Etruscan Painting of the Fifth Century B. C., in the Tomba del Triclinio, Corneto, Italy*

THE ancient Etrurians, in common with the early Egyptians, portrayed scenes on the walls of their tombs—scenes which related in some way to native usage. Consequently the sepulchral pictures of the Etrurians shed light upon a culture which preceded that of Rome on the Italian Peninsula. Although the Romans held no high opinion of these forebears, the artifacts speak for themselves. History is the judge of an accomplishment in mural decoration which proves to be handsome and distinguished.

It would seem, according to the evidences in their tombs, that the Etruscans possessed great wealth. There are depictions of hunting, of sport, of banqueting and dancing and games. The Tomba del Triclinio in Corneto is famed for the descriptive pictures of ceremonial dances in which the performers, despite the solemnity of the occasion, gave way to a spirited performance. Male and female dancers are shown in sheer, elegant costume. The male dancers play upon the lyre and flute. There is the neat, concise drawing reminiscent of that on Greek vases, specimens of which probably were brought to Etruria at this time. The Greek draughtsmen knew well how to impart grace of movement and distinction of bearing in a few discerning lines.

This male figure is one of a group of dancers. He is performing on a double-pipe. His exquisite costume drops from his shoulders. A bird alights on the branch of a budding tree. A joyousness and liberation is expressed which may seem, to people of other epochs, unsuited to a mourning dance; but sepulchral art of earlier eras differs considerably in mood and qualification from later usage.

His Attitude Toward Iona

THE road from Iona Cathedral to the little jetty which serves as a landing stage is winding and uneven. In the summer it is dusty, and hundreds of midges fly round one's head; for, as is pointed out by the purser of the boat that has brought the visitor from Oban on the Scottish mainland, Iona is noted for the mildness of its climate. Below the road, on the left, lies the sea, glittering in the sunlight, and dotted with scores of islands even smaller than Iona itself, which can boast about five square miles. Above, on the right, on the side of the low hill that climbs toward the center of the island, are the ruins of buildings connected with the church founded by Saint Columba and his followers, when they first introduced Christianity into Britain fourteen hundred years ago.

But it was not these things chiefly that engaged my attention, as I came slowly down the road toward our ship. I was more interested in the cluster of small whitewashed houses that surround the tiny pier. This is the only village settlement on Iona; about two hundred and thirty people live there; and I could not help wondering why.

ALL MY LIFE I have lived in great cities. I find it difficult to imagine, still less to like, a life separated from the thunder of traffic, the glitter of theaters and cinemas, the resources of huge libraries, and the constant tinkling of the telephone. Most of these things the inhabitants of Iona have to do without. To them Mr. Clark Gable is not even a "walking shadow," for they have no cinema; they have no traffic rules, for there is no motoring road; and, though there is a telephone, I should not think that it often rings.

Most of the people who live in Iona do so, I should imagine, for the same reason that most Londoners continue to live in London; they were born there. There is a great tendency in human beings to continue in the way of life to which they have been called, especially when, as in Iona, there are no libraries and no cinemas, chief rousers of ambition and restlessness in mankind. There is, too, a lovely peace and quiescence brooding over the island, as its white sands shine in the sun. But, in the wintertime, with wild gales howling and communication with the mainland shut off, the atmosphere, I should think, is somewhat different.

FEW PEOPLE FROM the mainland, I imagine, come to forsake their fellows for Iona, or any other island of its size. Yet even smaller islands have their attractions for some people. Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, for example, is a connoisseur of islands. He has long lived on them. In fact, he buys them. It is perhaps this reason that accounts for his strange liking for such places. There is a powerful magic in the fact of ownership. That, I think, must be the explanation.

My attitude toward Iona, perhaps, seems somewhat tepid. Yet, as I remember its warmth and solitude and peace, its cool clear seas, its memorials of a great past, I am oddly drawn toward it. It belongs, I believe, to the Duke of Argyll. If he sold it, I wonder how much he would charge.

H. H.

Heart of a House

FIREPLACES, the core of the chimney, are the heart of a house. Now in the luxury class, they are to many people more important than the family automobile. . . . You get from them of an evening in the firelight anything you demand. Without them the house has no center of gravity. Without a fireplace, after you get through at the dinner table and before you go to bed, you keep moving restlessly about till you get tired. A fireplace gives you a place to stop and a place to rest.

Fundamentally, a fireplace is anything that holds a safe fire, anything from a big hole in the chimney wall to a marble-encased wrought-iron grate. A modern fireplace may be only a reminiscence, but even as such it gives you its associative benefits.

The oldest fireplaces were kitchens in themselves. They not only warmed you but fed you. They were filled with the implements of service, from brick ovens for beans or bread and tin kitchens for roasts, to Dutch ovens for food that cooked more quickly, and toasters for browning and burning things, and the hundred and one lesser cooking tools.

Later, fireplaces became smaller and of less universal use. With diminishing size came more decorative treatment. Columns supporting mantels took the place of plain brick or plaster facings. Proportion became a study in itself, related to the room no doubt but no longer a result of *function*, of use for practical household requirements.

English chimney tops and pots are things they write books about, and our own chimneys are reminiscent of the English ones. They vary with the parts of the country and the mind of the builders. And they didn't flourish everywhere. Some of the tops in New England are as tight as a bank. Elsewhere in New England, they flourished like a green bay tree. And they flourished in the middle states and in the South. You would expect them to flourish in the South, for the South is elaborately hospitable and the elaborate chimney top is an invitation, a hand of welcome.—ETHEL FAY ROBINSON and THOMAS P. ROBINSON, in "Houses in America." (New York: Viking.)

ПРЕОДОЛЕВАНИЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НАБЛЮДАЯ характерную счастливость Христианских Ученых кто то выразился так: "Очевидно, у них нет таких забот, какие есть у меня иначе они не могли-бы быть счастливы." На это один ученик Христианской Науки ответил, что Христианские Ученые имеют точно такие-же заботы, но разница заключается в следующем: вместо того, чтобы позволять заботам брать над ними верх, они научились брать верх над заботами. Не довольно-ли одной этой причины, чтобы всегда находиться в бодром и счастливом настроении?

В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди сказала следующее (стр 419): "Идите властно на встречу каким бы то ни было невзгодам." Идти властно на встречу невзгодам—значит брать над ними верх, не так-ли? Но на это скептик может возразить следующее: при помощи самых разнообразных философий и всевозможных материальных способов, люди с незапамятных времен пытаются преодолевать различные виды зла, проявляемые в грехе, болезни, несчастьи и смерти. Однако, несмотря на эти усилия мы видим, что зло нисколько не уменьшается. Скептик еще может сказать, что в усилиях этих нет ничего нового. Верно. В таком случае в чем-же заключаются, по убеждению Христианской Науки, те методы, которыми можно более успешно бороться с многообразными притязаниями зла?

Метод Христианской Науки есть тот-же метод, которым Христос Иисус доказал свою власть над всеми отрицательными явлениями, принимали-ли они форму бури, бедности, неизлечимой болезни или смерти. Он сказал: "И познаете истину, и истина сделает вас свободными." Скептик опять может спросит, как когда-то спросил озадаченный Пилат: "Что такое истина?" Истинно только то, что духовно и благо. Зло не имеет реальности. Подобное заявление может показаться поразительным для того кто болен, или связан какой нибудь формой греха, или страдает из за какого нибудь несчастья, но слова эти имеют за собой божественный авторитет и в них мы находим правду о добре и зле. Истина, о которой говорил наш Учитель есть та самая истина, которой он учил людей и которую применял, когда он исцелял немощных, исправлял грешников и выпрямлял несчастные обстоятельства. Однако для того, чтобы понять нереальность зла, нужно сперва понять целостность Бога, добра.

Бог добр. Он есть Дух, единственный Разум. Более того, Бог, Разум единственный творец. Апостол Иоанн сказал (Иоанн 1:1, 3): "В начале было Слово, и Слово было у Бога, и Слово было Бог. . . . Все через него начало быть, и без него ничто не начало быть." Мы читаем в книге Бытия (1:31): "И увидел Бог все, что он создал, и вот, хорошо весьма." Следовательно вселенная подлинная есть вселенная духовная и благая, а человек, идея Разума, будучи полным отражением Разума проявляет только хорошее. В бесконечности Бога нет ни места, ни возможности для материи или для зла. Это есть правда о том, что реально. В освещении этой раскрывшейся нам истины, представленной Христианской Наукой не станет ли нам ясна логика слов Иисуса (Иоанн 8:31, 32) "Если пребудете в слове моем, то вы истинно мои ученики. И познаете истину и истина сделает вас свободными"? В Христианской Науке только истина побеждает притязания зла во всех несчастьях.

Следующий случай в жизни одной ученицы Христианской Науки может послужить иллюстрацией практического применения истины, дающей возможность преодолеть научным путем несчастные обстоятельства. В течении нескольких часов она пыталась взять верх над мучительным заболеванием, но состояние ее скорее ухудшалось нежели улучшалось, ибо из за внешнего проявления этой болезни, последняя казалась чрезчур очевидной и властной. Внезапно она ясно осознала, что ничто дурное не может прийти от Бога, значит не может быть реальным, и следовательно, ни властным и не может быть присутствующим. Немедленно все признаки болезни исчезли. Она поняла, что преодолевать зло посредством Христианской Науки не значит преодолевать зло, как нечто реальное или самодовлеющее, а значит доказать его несуществование, благодаря познанию, что Бог есть все.

Mrs. Эдди говорит (Science and Health стр. 393): "Встаньте силою Духа и воспротивтесь всему, что несходно с благом. Бог сделал человека для этого способным и ничто не может нарушить способности и мощи, Богом дарованный человеку." Воспротивиться злу силою Духа, значит увидеть всемогущество Духа и увидеть вследствии этого бессилие зла. Знать полноту Духа—значит доказать нереальность материи и смертности. Такое сопротивление доказывает Богом дарованную нам власть над несчастными обстоятельствами и помогает нам рассматривать эти обстоятельства не как препятствия, а как благоприятный случай для духовного продвижения—ступени к более возвышенному пониманию бесконечности и реальности Бога, блага.

Когда мы обременены и несчастны согласно нашим телесным чувствам, то мы всегда можем обрести покой и счастье, благодаря мысленному созерцанию всемогущества и блага бесконечного Духа, божественного Бытия, которое мы действительно отражаем в себе. Таким образом Христианский Ученый научается не бояться несчастий и не огорчаться из за них и научается говорить как Апостол Павел (II Коринфяне 12:10): "По сему я благодушествую в немощах, . . . в притеснениях за Христа, ибо когда я немощен тогда силен."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки,

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mastering Circumstances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who had observed the characteristic happiness of Christian Scientists once commented, "Well, they don't have the kind of troubles I have or they couldn't be happy." To which a student of this Science replied that Christian Scientists are confronted with the same kind of troubles that others have, the only difference being that they have learned how to get on top of their troubles instead of letting their troubles get on top of them. And is not that sufficient reason for always maintaining a cheerful and happy outlook?

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has said (p. 419), "Meet every adverse circumstance as its master." To be master of adverse circumstances would be to overcome them, would it not? But the skeptic may say that since time began the human race has striven through various philosophies and material means to overcome the different forms of evil expressed in sin, disease, disaster, and death, and yet evil seems as much in evidence as ever. He may say such effort is not new. True! Then by what means does Christian Science claim to have a more effective way of mastering the multiple claims of evil?

The method of Christian Science is the one by which Christ Jesus proved himself to be the master of every adverse circumstance—whether manifested as a storm, a lack of supply, a claim of incurable disease, or death. He said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." But the skeptic may again question, as did the bewildered Pilate, "What is truth?" Only that which is spiritual and good is true. Evil has no reality. While to one who is ill, or who is bound by some form of sin, or suffering from some seeming calamity, these may appear to be astounding declarations, they are based on divine authority and reveal the facts regarding good and evil. The truth referred to by our Master is the truth he taught and applied in his restoration of the sick, in his reformation of the sinner, and in righting adverse conditions. But to understand evil's unreality one must first comprehend the allness of God, good.

God is good. He is Spirit, the only Mind. Moreover, God, Mind, is the only creator. The Apostle John said (John 1:1, 3): "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . . All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." And we read in Genesis (1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." The real universe, then, is spiritual and good. And man, Mind's idea, being the full reflection of Mind, expresses only good. God's infinitude leaves neither place nor opportunity for matter or evil. This is the truth concerning what is real. In the light of this revelation of the truth, as presented by Christian Science, do not we see the logic of Jesus' declaration (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"? It is with the truth alone, in Christian Science, that the claims of evil are being mastered in every adverse circumstance.

One student's experience may illustrate the practical application of the truth that enables one scientifically to master adverse circumstances. She had striven for some hours to overcome a painful malady, but the visible manifestation made it seem very evident and potent, and the condition seemed to be growing worse rather than better. Suddenly she saw clearly that since the condition was not good it had not come from God; hence it could have no reality, therefore no presence or power. Immediately, all evidence of the condition disappeared. She realized that mastering evil in Christian Science is not overcoming evil as an entity or reality, but proving it to be nothing by knowing God's allness.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man." To resist evil in the strength of Spirit is to discern Spirit's omnipotence, and the consequent impotence of evil. Knowing Spirit's allness proves the unreality of matter and mortality. Such resistance proves our God-given dominion over adverse circumstances, and helps us to see these circumstances, not as obstacles, but as affording us opportunities to advance spiritually, as steppingstones to a higher understanding of the infinitude and reality of God, good.

When to material sense we are burdened and distressed, we can always find peace and happiness in dwelling on the omnipotence and goodness of infinite Spirit, the divine Being we, in truth, reflect. Thus the Christian Scientist has learned not to become fearful and distressed over adverse circumstances, but rather, with the apostle Paul, to say (II Corinthians 12:10), "I take pleasure in infirmities, . . . in distresses for Christ's sake: for when I am weak, then am I strong."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Old Stones

STONES have a dull peace of their own.
I sometimes wish I were a stone.
What helps to make them look secure
Is being rounded, to be sure.
Young stones have edges like a thorn
But old stones are serene and worn.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Mary Baker Eddy

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Industrial Rehabilitation Urged as Relief Measure By Gov. Murphy of N. H.

New Executive of State Calls Unemployment Greatest Problem

Proposes Action By Legislature

Issue of Emergency Notes and Bonds by State Are Recommended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—In his first half-hour in office, Gov. Francis Parnell Murphy proposed a common sense, business man's solution for what he considers the State's greatest problem—unemployment.

"Regardless of all the theories that have been advanced, and all the experimenting that has been going on," he said in his inaugural address, "there is only one cure for unemployment, and that is employment."

Business Approach

Speaking earnestly, as business executive who rose from nailer of cases in a shoe factory at 18 to head of a firm operating 11 factories and turning out 8,000,000 pairs of shoes a year—Governor Murphy showed the business man's approach to state management. His proposals today indicate an originality and a soundness that parallels the manufacture and promotion of his Thom McAn shoes, which are known from coast to coast.

These recommendations included solution to unemployment by making funds available to business for this purpose in the form of emergency notes and bonds issued by the State; having the State undertake industrial rehabilitation as a part of its relief program; a program of adult education and training in practical lines; and, in another field, the establishing of "domestic relations clincs," and other safeguards to the health and happiness of the people of the State.

Interesting Trial

New Hampshire is on the threshold of an interesting experiment in State management. Major Murphy—a title acquired on the staff of former Governor Winant—is a Republican. He carried the State by 29,167 votes. President Roosevelt carried the State by 3818. He carried the Democratic city of Manchester by 1502 votes; Roosevelt, by 9213. Governor Murphy carried Nashua, which normally has a Democratic majority of 5000, by 1594 votes. Roosevelt carried the city by 5058.

Governor Murphy is the first man of Irish descent and the first Roman Catholic ever to occupy the Governor's chair in New Hampshire. His election has completely dissipated the conception that there is a widespread religious intolerance in the small towns of New Hampshire.

Business Record

Farm-born, in humble circumstances, Governor Murphy has a business record which rates high. His employees are often said to be the highest paid industrial group in the United States and the Thom McAn workers are rated the highest type employee in New England, if not the country. In a third of a century the Governor has never had a labor disturbance of any kind in his factories.

"A relief program should not only set up the machinery for co-operation with the Federal Government for State assistance in and supervision of local relief," said Governor Murphy, "but it should also include provision for an even more impor-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

By a Staff Artist

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire

Vermont Governor Advises Water Power Be Kept at Home; $2.75 Tax Set for Security

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7 (AP)—Because states to the south are "rather insistent" that reservoirs be constructed on the tributaries of the Connecticut river in Vermont, Gov. George D. Aiken declared today the State's water power should not be surrendered without just recompense.

The chief executive, in his inaugural address to the General Assembly, said that if a series of reservoirs were built for flood control, Massachusetts and Connecticut would be enabled to generate electrical energy at a little more than half the cost of producing it in this State.

"It may readily be seen," he pointed out, "that this would give them a tremendous advantage as regards future industrial developments."

Heritage of State

The Governor placed his faith in the planning board committee now studying the situation, and continued:

"We wish to remain on good terms with our neighboring states, but the water power of Vermont is our heritage, a natural resource bestowed upon us, even as other states have their natural advantages, and I believe this gift should be used primarily for the benefit of our own State."

Governor Aikens said he would recommend to the Legislature that a committee be appointed to make "a real study" of Vermont's entire welfare system. The committee would report back to the present session, so that legislative action might be taken.

Taking up social subjects, the Governor asserted that the Brandon Home for Feeble Minded is overcrowded; and that the State is spending between $500 and $600 a year at Vergennes to care for children, some of whom doubtless never should have been sent there. "Rather than spend $500 in keeping a boy in Vergennes I would prefer to spend half that amount in keeping him out," he said.

Recommendations made by the Governor were:

Old-Age Assistance—A tax of $2.75 to extend the present rate of assistance to the 6000 who qualify, with municipalities permitted to retain 10 per cent of the tax for collecting it, instead of 20 per cent.

Liquor Enforcement—That enforcement be transferred from the attorney general to the Liquor Control Board.

Highways—That the Highway Department be empowered to secure such areas as may be necessary to preserve the natural beauty along roadsides.

Banking—That the activity of so-called finance companies be drastically regulated. "We want no peonage system in Vermont."

Automobiles—"I would recommend that serious thought be given the setting of a flat rate for the registration of all pleasure automobiles."

Retiring Governor Of Vermont Calls State Progressive

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. Charles M. Smith retired from office today with the assertion Vermont was "one of the progressive commonwealths," although some may look upon it as "slow and somewhat backward."

In his message to the General Assembly a few hours prior to the inauguration of his successor, Lieut. Gov. George D. Aiken, the retiring state chief executive reviewed the work of the past two years and said.

Boston Warned Against Costly Public Projects

Boston News Today

Research Bureau Cautions Boston

Boston cannot afford expensive public improvements, particularly many of the proposed traffic projects, either in 1937 or in the next five years, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau predicted today.

Not until the budget is balanced, not until the city stops borrowing to meet current expenditures, not until Boston is estaiblished on a pay-as-you-go financial basis, the Research Bureau declared, should public improvements, such as the comprehensive traffic program now being advocated, be authorized.

The public should guard against "false optimism" regarding city finances encouraged by the return of better business conditions, the bureau said, pointing directly to the 1936 tax rate of $38, highest in the city's history, the same year in which the city borrowed $6,000,000 in order to meet its current expenses.

"In 1937, current requirements must come first. To balance the budget in 1937, city and school officials must account for $6,000,000 in economies, a tax rate increase, or both."

This can be done, the bureau said, only by "rigid economy" and with supplementary favorable developments. These would include a marked improvement in tax collections, increases in assessed valuations which have slumped $350,000,000 since 1930, and smaller Elevated, traffic tunnel and water deficits.

Only in decreased relief costs was the city's financial burden made lighter in 1936, the bureau reported. "Schools, county, metropolitan and State agencies gave practically no co-operation in reducing costs."

Even with these circumstances as the fact, stated the bureau's report, "the 1937 budget outlook is still dark" and "manifestly strong action is required to balance a budget $6,000,000 in the 'red' last year."

Therefore, the many traffic improvement programs outlined, stated the bureau, must be approached with caution and adopted only after the city's financial basis is sound. "Mistakes of recent years must not be repeated."

The various traffic projects actively supported included: an Atlantic avenue boulevard, various traffic circles, underpasses along Massachusetts avenue, construction of a subway on Huntington avenue.

Slippery Roads Follow Early Rain

As other sections of the State became surfaced with ice formed by rain freezing almost as it fell, Boston today jovially proceeded with inaugural ceremonies and other rites in mild temperatures, although rain caused some discomfort to the crowds milling about the State House.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the temperature in Boston was 38 degrees, and will climb higher tonight, according to the Weather Bureau. Fresh east to southeasterly winds were forecast.

Congested traffic and minor accidents were reported from Lowell, where an unmanageable steamroller traveled from sidewalk to sidewalk and back again. It caused no damage. As the ice spread over the Merrimack valley, police radio patrol cars were ordered to remain where they were to prevent possible accidents.

In Springfield, icy highway conditions called "worst in years" slowed traffic as rain, interspersed with sleet, froze as it fell. Temperatures remained in the middle twenties. Sand was spread on city streets with little effectiveness, it was reported.

Jigsaw Puzzle Held Not a Game

On the face of it, there might not seem to be much difference between a game and a puzzle; but, according to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the Federal Government and the Viking Manufacturing Company, Inc., however, there is about $47,000 difference.

From the Appellate Court's point of view, the jigsaw puzzle is not a game. It is, in fact, only "something which perplexes or embarrasses." To the Government this means that taxes can no longer be collected on such puzzles. And to the Viking Manufacturing Company it means that more than $37,000, plus $10,000 interest, collected by the Government as taxes will be returned.

The status of the jigsaw puzzle was described in a decision handed down by the Circuit Court yesterday, in which Judges George H. Bingham, James M. Morton Jr. and Scott Wilson agreed with Webster that it is a "toy, contrivance, question or problem designed for testing ingenuity" and not a game. The Government, therefore, unless it appeals, must return the taxes to Philip J. Aronson, trustee in bankruptcy for the manufacturing concern.

Seamen Charges Are Investigated

While two federal agencies today pushed an investigation into charges of striking seamen that "whole crews were being shanghaied so ships could operate," experienced water front observers took a calmer view and held that conditions were not so bad as painted.

Ever since the seamen's strike on the Pacific coast won sympathetic support on the Atlantic seaboard, and the leftist groups went on strike against orders of officers of the International Seamen's Union, a mass of propaganda, accusations, and claims have been made by both sides. Subsequent events have proved the bulk of it but meagerly supported.

The steamer Challenger sailed from Boston Monday for New York, and about 18 members of the crew claimed they were taken to sea against their will when tugs pulled the vessel into the stream and "left it to drift."

Tug-boat officials confirm claims of eye witnesses that tugs were called to move the ship from the dock, that men on the deck took the lines from the tugs as is usual, that the Challenger had power up and moved down stream as soon as the tugs turned the bow of the craft to the east.

Meantime, the Shipping Commissioner, the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and the Customs service are co-operating in the investigation of charges of undermanning of vessels. Clearance papers will be refused ships not having sufficient men or officers to meet legal requirements. The strikers claim that "not an able-bodied seaman" was aboard the steamer Lafcomo when it sprang a leak and was grounded in Buzzards Bay last Sunday, en route from the Gulf of Mexico to New Bedford and Boston.

Chief charges recently made by strikers include: (1) Men and boys taken from farms, far inland, to fill personnel of ships whose regular crews are on strike. (2) Ships sailing without legal number of either men or officers.

Beneath the confusion of charges and denials, however, much quiet work is going on in efforts to keep ships moving. Former men of the sea who have chosen to live ashore are being rounded up and given berths afloat again. And the ships are moving. Shipowners claim that nothing has been delayed for any length of time at Boston, since the strike developed, other than the four boats placed out of commission by owners until the strike is settled.

Hurley Becomes Governor, Gives Pledge of Economy, Attacks Curley in Speech

Two-year Term Begins With Ceremony At State House

Boston Police Study Promised

Bay State Legislature Asked To Provide Adequate Pensions for Judges

As the last echoes of the 19-gun salute to Charles Francis Hurley, fifty-fourth Governor of Massachusetts, rolled across Boston Common at noon today, the robust new chief executive began his two-year administration by reading his inaugural address to the new Legislature. In this he repeatedly struck by innuendo at the administration of his predecessor, James M. Curley.

In his address Governor Hurley promised:

1. Strict adherence to civil service laws.
2. Thorough study of the Boston police situation.
3. Sane economy.
4. Efforts to eliminate "fixing" of motor law violations.

This pledge to the people of the Commonwealth was delivered to a guest-jammed House of Representatives and, by amplifier, to a crowd of more than 5000 that overflowed State House corridors into the Gardner auditorium. Many of Governor Hurley's admirers had waited since 7 a. m. to insure having a place to witness the formal administering of the oath at 12:28 p. m. and to hear the outline of state policy which ended shortly before 2 p. m. At that hour the new Governor, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, started downstairs to take their places for the official reception in the Hall of Flags.

Pensions for Judges

Before the Republican-controlled Legislature, assembled in the House of Representatives, the Democratic Chief Executive recommended passage of laws providing adequate pensions for judges over 70 years of age, allowing voluntary retirement; repeal of the pre-primary convention, adoption of biennial legislative sessions and continued recreational advertising.

The innuendo attack upon his predecessor's administration involved the civil service department, legal service expenses incurred in connection with liquidation of closed banks and the Boston Police situation.

Promising to observe "the letter and the spirit" of the civil service laws, the new Governor regretted that "successful efforts have been made to circumvent the law by placing upon the public pay roll, under the protection of civil service, men and women lacking in the necessary qualifications, whose only claim to recognition is political.

Liberal Interpretation

"This unhealthy condition has been brought about by liberal interpretation of the clauses dealing with non-competitive examinations, and by making provisional appointments to permanent positions and then extending the term of these appointments indefinitely. The latter procedure usually culminates in non-competitive examinations for the favored holders of the provisional appointments, or in competitive examinations under conditions which give them an unfair and decided advantage over others seeking the positions."

This criticism was directly on the Curley target inasmuch as under Mr. Curley non-competitive examinations and provisional appointments were frequent. Most students of civil service assert the outgoing Governor dealt the system in Massachusetts severe blows during the past two years.

Governor Cites Costs

Regarding liquidation of closed banks in Massachusetts, the Governor expressed amazement that liquidation costs in 1936 were greater than those in 1933, "when the assets of these institutions were frozen and the stability of our entire banking system was imperiled."

The Governor, pledging a reduction in liquidating expenses, pointed out that "the cost of liquidation for 1933 was $610,470, and, amazing as it may appear, the cost in 1936 was $673,943, notwithstanding the fact that approximately 75 per cent of deposit liabilities had been released. The cost of legal services in the closed banks during the past two years was over $400,000. Almost $1,000,000 has been expended in legal fees during the (five-year) period in which these banks have been in liquidations."

To political observers this attack is significant, inasmuch as Governor Curley at the start of his administration criticized severely the liquidation costs of the previous administration. Yet the new chief executive finds the 1936 expense under Mr. Curley was higher than in 1933, the year of the serious bank crisis.

Legal Practice Assailed

Discussing the bank commissioner's practice of hiring lawyers as liquidating agents, Governor Hurley said "the irony of the situation is that these liquidating agents, themselves lawyers, in turn retain other lawyers, at tremendous ex-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Text of Governor Hurley's inaugural message: Page 10.

Charles Francis Hurley
Fifty-fourth Governor of Massachusetts

Legislators of Maine Told To Explore Tax Resources; Roads to Markets Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 7—In his inaugural address, today, to the eighty-eighth Maine Legislature, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Republican, called on his law makers for "resolute and determined action." He further told them:

"The people of Maine have entrusted to us tasks some of which are bound to be difficult. Seldom has a Legislature found a greater complexity of problems in various fields of legislation than does yours. It is not much legislation, but wise legislation, that we need. A fearless regard for the rights of the people is required of each of us."

After outlining problems of the next two years, all of which are entangled with increasing demands for money, and with shrinking revenues, he said:

"I plead for measures deep laid in justice and right. It is not necessary to follow exactly my way, but I urge you to follow some way which spells action and progress."

Borrowing

Governor Barrows, discussing problems in departments of the state Government, took up first the cash position of the State. On this point he observed:

"It is necessary to lay before you a deficiency bill of $2,238,000 and to advise you that there are no funds in the treasury by which this deficiency can be absorbed. You will be required to meet this situation, probably considering emergency legislation advisable."

Though there is an apparent cash balance of $411,969, every cent of it, the Governor said, is part of a temporary loan of $2,000,000 made in anticipation of taxes in November and payable June 4.

Carrying Welfare

"I cannot describe the situation too plainly," he said. "Our entire credit and borrowing capacity has been exhausted before we assume our present position. The deficiency bill is the largest ever presented in Maine to an incoming Legislature.

"Welfare expenses are a large part of it. From a humanitarian point of view, the taxpayers' responsibility to our unfortunates knows no bounds, but from a cold, practical viewpoint, our response must be limited somewhat by our ability to pay the bill."

Taxing

People must be reconciled to the axiom that government can raise funds only by taxation or borrowing, the Governor pointed out. "We have been through an era of spending and now the inevitable pay day is upon us."

Unless new sources of revenue are found, state property taxes may have to be doubled, he warned. "This condition must not obtain. Real estate and personal property are already carrying an excessive burden."

Though no increase, but rather a decrease, of the burden on property should be made, he pointed out that the demands for expansion of services are increasing. "We must obtain more revenue to render the explicit service that people demand, as indicated by legislation of recent years. Regardless of how we have felt in the past about a broader tax base, we must face the issues squarely."

Spreading the Load

Stating that it was not his purpose to go into specific detail in the matter of new revenue sources, Governor Barrows outlined what other states have been doing in newer fields of taxation. "Consideration should be given to a more equitable distribution of the tax load," he told legislators, "and if you find, after investigation, that any type of taxable property is escaping, then you are justified in amending the law to make for greater equality."

He warned that new tax laws should be considered in the light of ability to pay and cost of administration.

Schooling

Calling attention to the Republican platform, which advised broader educational opportunity in Maine, Governor Barrows said he stood by it. He outlined the proposed educational bill which is to go to the Legislature. "Many schools are below standard. Teachers are often obligated to accept meager salaries."

Planning for Security

Again citing the Republican platform, Governor Barrows said he stood for old-age pensions commensurate with need and as justified in a sound financial policy. "It is of no avail simply to enact a law. You should not expect the Executive

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Crowd of Well-Wishers Sees Hurley Don Mantle of Curley

The State House was a bustling place today, as Charles F. Hurley became fifty-fourth Governor of the old Bay State.

By 10 o'clock, two hours before the time set for the ceremonies, the crowd which thronged the building was described by State Police officials as even larger than the attendance at the Curley inauguration in January, 1935.

Despite the weather, people were gathered outside the building at 7 a. m. and several hundred persons tried to gain entrance to the House chamber.

By Thousands

Provision had been made for seating 1000 card holders in the House, where the joint session was held. This was made possible by using the gallery and by placing guests' chairs behind each seat of a Representative.

Another 1000 men and women were seated in the corridor on the third floor, outside the House chamber, and the overflow was directed to the fourth floor and to Gardiner Auditorium. Amplifiers were wired in both places.

Color

Floral remembrances sent to the in-coming Governor limited the executive chamber's capacity for guests. The walls were lined with baskets and vases of flowers; and towering over all was a horseshoe five feet across, consisting of red carnations on a background of laurel, with a gold-lettered "Good Luck" ribbon fluttering down. The horseshoe was the gift of the selectmen of Hull, the summer home of Governor Hurley.

Taking and Leaving Office

The 64 members of the state police on duty on the third and fourth floors—the Governor's office and the House chamber being on the third floor—were hard pressed to handle the crowd. By 11 o'clock the stairways from the third to the fourth floors were jammed with "seat holders" and not open to traffic.

Governor Curley arrived at 11:20 with Mrs. Curley and went at once to the executive chamber. He left Mrs. Curley there with his daughter Mary Donnelly, who came with her husband, and with her brothers George, Leo, Francis and Paul, and Paul's wife, and went across the corridor to a meeting of the Executive Council.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley entered the building at 11:09 in the company of Mayor Mansfield and James Roosevelt. He was met at the State House by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

In the meantime, members of the House and Senate were assembling

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Bay State Lists Sixty-six Persons Who Received $50,000 Income or More

Heading the list of 66 persons who received incomes of $50,000 or more in Massachusetts in 1935, is F. A. Countway, president of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, soap makers. According to figures released for publication today by the House Ways and Means Committee, he received $286,995.

The committee's list gives the income of every resident of the United States who received more than $15,000 during the year, based on a Treasury report to Congress.

The second fattest pay envelope in the Commonwealth went to Mahlon E. Taylor, president of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc. Its contents totaled $216,505.

Next came W. J. Rand Jr., assistant treasurer of the Woolen Corporation of America, with $113,726, followed by three officials of the First Boston Corporation—John R. Macomber, chairman of the board; Allan M. Pope, president, and Harry M. Addinsell, chairman of the executive committee—who each received $94,827.

Others high on the list were: Sidney W. Winslow Jr., president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, $90,000; N. H. Barrows, president, and E. W. McGowan, vice-president of the Wyandotte Worsted Company, $85,600 each; R. W. Weber, assistant treasurer of the Woolen Corporation of America, $84,442; H. E. Capehart, sales manager of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Manufacturing Company, $82,763; Dr. Frank H. Lahey, president-treasurer of the Lahey Clinic, $82,500, and four officers of the Filene's Sons Company—Edward A. Filene, president; Lincoln Filene, treasurer; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president, and Edward J. Frost, vice-president—each of whom received $80,000.

Paul A. Draper, president-treasurer of Draper & Co., received $77,075; Richard Grozier, treasurer-editor-publisher of the Boston Post Publishing Company, $75,000; W. M. Smith, assistant treasurer of the Woolen Corporation of American, $72,202, and B. H. Bristow Draper, president of the Draper Corporation of Hopedale, $72,177.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and somewhat warmer tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30's; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds.

Maine: Rain or snow and warmer tonight; Friday rain and warmer; colder Friday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; colder in the north portions Friday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast Easiport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east shifting to southeast or south winds, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	24	Minneapolis	12	-12
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	42	40	Norfolk	44	44
Denver	-12	-12	New York	34	34
Helena	-30	-30	St. Louis	38	38
Jacksonville	56	56	Philadelphia	38	32
Kansas City	8	8	San Francisco	56	56
Los Angeles	60	46	Washington	38	32
Miami	70	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 7.
B—Minimum, Jan. 6

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:21 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Friday, 7:49 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:37 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY MRS. LOUISE KNIGHT WHEATLEY COOK, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 7:45.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30.

OPERA HOUSE—"Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold. 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "All American Chump," with Stuart Erwin. 1:40, 4:50, 8.

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Janet Gaynor in "Small Town Girl." 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:13, 6:34, 9:56. Also "Dance Band," with Buddy Rogers. 10:43 a. m., 1:40, 5:11, 8:33. Tomorrow: Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." Also "Nobody's Wife," with Edward Everett Horton.

BOSTON—"Wanted: Jane Turner," featuring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Manhattan Follies," with Hildegarde and Johnny Perkins, also James Melton, tenor.

MODERN—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 12

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Under Your Spell," featuring Lawrence Tibbett. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and Alison Skipworth. Also "Reunion," with the Dionne Quintuplets.

EXETER—"Craig's Wife," with John Boles and Rosalind Russell. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl from Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS—"The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, Martha Raye, George Burns, Gracie Allen, Ida Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:45, 9:25. Also "Let's Make a Million," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:55, 5:40, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3, 5:50, 8:50.

METROPOLITAN—"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:54, 10. Stage: Jane Withers heading musical revue. Tomorrow: "Gold Diggers of 1937," a Warner musical film. Stage: Major Bowes's All Girl Revue.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Slinger Take All." Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Ted Husing. "Western Sketches." "Legend of Lei." "Touring Brazil." "So and Sew," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

BACK BAY WPA COMPOSERS' FORUM-LABORATORY — Works of Carl Howard presented at regular meeting. Also the Forum string quartet. Repertory Hall. 8:15.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Little Symphony Orchestra, Ferdinand Passnacht, conducting. Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, Exeter and Boylston Streets. 7:45.

Other Events

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—C. F. Fraser on "International Affairs." Music. Movies. Parker Hill Branch Library. 7:45.

HYDE PARK WPA LECTURE — George Carroll on "England." Music and movies. Hyde Park Branch Library. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—Kipling's poetry presented by Harry Seymour Ross. 1138 Boylston Street. 8:15.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Rockwell Stephens on "Skiing, and the Art of Skiing." Illustrated. 7:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Open meeting. Ralph B. De Lano on "The Land of Evangeline, Cape Breton, and the Cabot Trail." Illustrated. Boston Public Library. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Spanish Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE — Eunice Barriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." For the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Hotel Statler, 10:45 a. m.

Text of Governor Hurley's Inaugural Address to Legislature

Text of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's inaugural message today before the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, assembled in the House of Representatives at the State House, was substantially as follows:

Members of the General Court:

By virtue of the suffrage of the electorate, we become today, and remain for the next two years, the official servants of the people of Massachusetts. In us they have reposed their confidence; to us they have delegated their authority. Henceforth, until the expiration of our terms of office, their security must be our solemn obligation; their welfare must be the primary object of our solicitude. No one can minimize the importance of this responsibility. I know that all of us are entirely conscious of it, and that consciousness suggests the paramount necessity of our working together, in a friendly and co-operative relationship, for the benefit of all our people.

We come into office at a difficult time. The ravages of the depression are still being felt. They are indicated by the persistence of widespread unemployment, by staggering welfare rolls, by the partial breakdown of private charities, by the urgent need for the continuation of federal projects, by mounting taxes, diminishing revenue, and consequent perplexities in the administration of the affairs of government.

Economy Indispensable

It seems to me to be a time when sane economy is indispensable to the proper performance of our duties. Of course, I realize that the requirements of the situation must be met. Meritorious demands must be satisfied. Our people have a right under the Constitution of the Commonwealth to the fullest measure of happiness which lies within our power to provide.

Expenditures for the relief of involuntary destitution, improvement of living standards, preservation of morale are not only justified but are required by the very nature of our contract with the citizens. There can be no quarrel among us as to the propriety of investing in the essential needs of humanity, even when that investment involves sacrifice on the part of the more fortunate. What we must avoid, however, is a policy of extravagance in disbursement of public funds. What we must resist is the temptation to squander the substance of those who have faith in our integrity. As custodians of the Commonwealth, we are charged with the definite obligation of conserving wisely, and of spending judiciously.

Time for Caution

Ordinary expediency should dictate such a program. We are passing through the aftermath of the worst financial tragedy in the history of our nation and of our state. We are in process of rebuilding a new order upon the ruins of the old. This is a time for caution, for the exercise of deliberate judgment, for prudence, foresight, and discretion. A reckless indifference to the lessons of experience at this time could easily impair or even destroy the work of reconstruction. There can be no valid defense, under any circumstances, for wasteful management of governmental affairs; but the folly of such a policy when our people are struggling with their present burdens is so evident that it needs no demonstration.

Therefore, let sane economy be our watchword in office. Always mindful of the essential requirements of health, happiness, and security, let us adjust the relationship between revenue and disbursement to a reasonable and equitable basis. Let us give Massachusetts the kind of administration she has the right to expect and desire.

Relief and Municipal Finance

Relief legislation has proved very helpful both to the taxpayers and to its beneficiaries, since it has distributed the excessive cost of the relief load and has provided a method whereby no municipality need find itself unable to furnish necessities to those in want.

The financial condition of our cities and towns has been in no way seriously affected by this legislation. In fact, during the period of necessary relief borrowing, cities and towns have been so conservative in construction programs that the net debt is now $25,000,000 less than it was four years ago. This splendid showing indicates that the legislation permitting borrowing for expenses has been used and not abused. The emergency finance board has played its part by serving as a balance wheel, but the results are a credit to all.

In normal times, no one could advocate building up a debt burden for the taxpayer to bear, but in abnormal times such as we have been experiencing, conditions warranted it to a limited extent. The policy followed during the last four years in giving a measure of relief by borrowing is justified, but a continuance of the same policy to the same extent certainly would be indefensible in view of the very definite and progressive improvement which has opened positions to a great number of people, and brought corresponding relief to the municipalities.

Curtailment Necessary

There must be a proportionate curtailment in municipal debt. If large-scale borrowing is continued, we shall soon find that the amount annually required for interest on this particular type of indebtedness will so oppress the taxpayer that municipalities will be unable to provide for such improvements as are essential to contentment and prosperity. We need economy, but not the type of economy that penalizes the unfortunate while permitting more or less reckless expenditure of tax money in other departments and forced borrowing for relief.

The Municipal Indebtedness Act of 1913 placed our municipal finances on a sound basis. This act was passed on the theory that indebtedness should be incurred only for some permanent improvement which had a life at least equal to, or in excess of, the term of the loan issued. Subsequently, the legislature provided that, as a condition precedent to negotiating a loan, a municipality should make an initial contribution of a sum equal to 25 cents on each $1000 of the assessed valuation.

Deviation Permitted

In 1933, we found it necessary to deviate from well-established policies and permit borrowing to an amount not to exceed the increase of 1932 over 1929 in welfare, old-age assistance, mothers' aid, and soldiers' benefits expenses. In 1934, the costs of welfare agencies, instead of receding as a result of federal co-operative work, have risen to a higher level, so that normal expenditures for 1936 were far in excess of those for 1929. We hope they will decrease in the next few years, but we can hardly expect a return to the 1929 figures for some time to come.

Therefore, in arranging a loan program for 1937, we must recognize normal expenditures to be somewhat less than those of 1936, but far more than those of 1929. In my opinion, whatever limitation a bill carries, it should also have with it a condition that before a municipality can borrow for relief purposes, it must provide in its annual budget for a certain percentage of the amount expended for relief in 1936, or for a certain percentage of the average of the expenditures of 1933 to 1936.

I recommend appropriate legislation along these lines.

Social Security

Massachusetts has always been in the vanguard of states which have sponsored progressive legislation. In keeping with her traditions, she recently joined with our National Government in embarking upon the new and extensive social security program which will bring peace of mind to so many of our citizens.

Permit me to call to your attention certain aspects of this program. Subsequently, it will be necessary for me to transmit a message to you with particular reference to the financing of its beneficent legislation.

At the last session of the General Court two substantial changes were made in the Old Age Assistance Act in order that our law might conform to the federal act, and thereby enable us to receive federal grants. The first of these changes reduced the age limit for pensions from 70 to 65 years. This added thousands of persons to the eligible list.

Formerly the State contributed one third of the costs of the Old Age Assistance Act and the cities and towns, two thirds. By a second change the positions were reversed, and the Commonwealth is now required to contribute two thirds, and the cities and towns one third of the costs. Last year the Commonwealth reimbursed the cities and towns approximately $2,400,000. This revenue came from the liquor tax.

Pension Cost Estimate

At present it is difficult to determine the annual expense to the Commonwealth of old-age pensions. It has been estimated that if the law remains as now written the total cost, when the peak is reached, will be $18,000,000 a year. In this event the federal grant will be $9,000,000. The Commonwealth will pay two-thirds of the remaining $9,000,000, which is $6,000,000.

I mention these facts to remind you of the magnitude of this problem, and to demonstrate the necessity for economy in all departments in order to prevent an increase in the state tax. Our government, state and national, has now made provisions for the unemployed, the aged, and other less fortunate members of society. The cost of this legislation must be borne by taxpayers. Let the interests of both groups be at all times our primary concern.

Port of Boston

It is a matter of recorded history that both the City of Boston and the states of New England owe their settlement and growth primarily to Boston harbor. It was the tremendous commercial vitality of Boston harbor which molded the lives and founded the fortunes of successive generations.

Nature and three centuries of venturesome enterprise have built up the fame and the utility of the Port of Boston. Yet for several decades the people of Massachusetts came to forget its wonderful traditions and its marvelous possibilities.

The Boston Port Authority, established by the last session of the Legislature, has done much to awaken and quicken a general conviction that the development of the harbor holds great potentialities for the public good. The members of this commission are all public-spirited citizens, familiar with the problems confronting them, and desirous of their solution.

What they have accomplished thus far is the result of exhaustive study and persistent effort. Further time and opportunity must be afforded them to complete the work they have begun.

I strongly recommend legislative action which will continue this commission for another year.

Facilities Recreational

Massachusetts presents to the tourist a diversity of unexcelled climatic and recreational facilities, from the sand dunes and magnificent bathing beaches of Cape Cod to the natural beauty of the Berkshires. Her historical associations are surpassed by no other State in the Union. Lexington, Bunker Hill, Faneuil hall, and Plymouth are but a few of her famous shrines which have attracted and inspired sightseers from all over the world. Of public land suitable for recreation, she possesses more than 1,200,000 acres. Thirty-five million people live within easy access of this extensive region; and last year over 3,000,000 visitors spent lavishly in the enjoyment of its facilities.

I recommend that a suitable appropriation be made for advertising our recreational advantages; and that we co-operate, as far as possible, with the New England Regional Planning Board in making them more attractive and lucrative.

Closely related to this subject are the matters of conservation of forests and preservation of fish and game. We now receive $100,000 annually in fees for sportsmen's licenses, which helps to defray the expenses of the division of fisheries and game. This revenue can be increased by offering improved accommodations.

I recommend that these subjects be given your earnest consideration.

Banks and Banking

In 1931 and 1932, because of the collapse of our banking system through loss in investments and values in real estate, and because of unwise and reckless methods of management, the people of Massachusetts experienced the closing of 16 trust companies and two savings banks in a period of less than 14 months. Since then, four other banks have failed and three have reopened, so that today the department of banks and banking has supervision over 19 institutions in process of liquidation.

These institutions had deposit liabilities aggregating over $100,000,000, the savings of nearly 350,000 depositors of this Commonwealth. The problem which confronted the department of banks and banking was how to realize for the depositors the largest possible amount in the shortest possible time at the least possible expense, with a minimum of damage to the existing banking structure.

Burden on Depositor

More than five years have elapsed since many of these institutions ceased to function. The burden borne by the distressed depositors is actually greater today than it was in the dark days of 1933, when the assets of these institutions were frozen and the stability of our entire banking system was imperiled. According to the annual report of the department of banks and banking, the cost of liquidation for 1933 was $610,470, and, amazing as it may appear, the cost in 1936 was $673,943, notwithstanding the fact that approximately 75 per cent of the deposit liabilities has been released. The cost of legal services in the closed banks during the past two years was over $400,000. Almost $1,000,000 has been expended in legal fees during the period in which these banks have been in liquidation. These are startling figures.

It has been the practice of the bank commissioner to appoint lawyers as liquidating agents, on the theory that they could perform the many legal duties incident to liquidation. The irony of the situation is that these liquidating agents, themselves lawyers, in turn retain other lawyers, at tremendous expense, on routine legal matters. Thus, thousands of dollars in fees were paid, not only to the liquidating agents, but to the lawyers retained by them.

Pre-Primary Law

After a very active participation in the past two pre-primary conventions, I am of the opinion that this law has fallen short of producing the results which its sponsors so enthusiastically predicted.

In the first place, it has never aroused any general interest among the electorate. In 1932, when the question of its acceptance was submitted by referendum, 792,000 blanks were cast out of a total of 1,600,000 ballots. At the two pre-primary elections held under the law, only 10 and 15 per cent, respectively, of the registered voters took the trouble to go to the polls. Despite the fact that each political party is entitled to at least one convention delegate from every town in the State, at the pre-primary election of 1934 the Democratic party failed to name delegates in 47 towns, and the Republican party, in 17 towns. It cost the taxpayers approximately $300,000 for the two elections.

Again, anyone who attended either convention of either party could not fail to observe that many of the discredited practices of years ago were still in operation. For example, activities were controlled and manipulated by small groups. Delegates in the employ of the State were restrained, by fear and threat, from exercising a freedom of choice in the selection of candidates. Platforms submitted did not, and could not, get the consideration they deserved, since delegates were extremely partisan, and were more concerned with the nomination of favorite candidates than with the merits of the principles which they espoused.

It is perfectly plain that this pre-primary law, far from producing party solidarity, tends to develop personal cliques and organizations whose sole interest is the success of their leader. An aspirant for state office must now campaign constantly for delegates who will be favorable to him. The delegates are elected in April; the conventions are held in June, and therefore the political year is thereby extended from four months under the direct primary to eight months under the new system.

These defects and abuses are intolerable.

I recommend most earnestly that the pre-primary law be repealed.

The Governor's Platform

Charles F. Hurley, fifty-fourth Governor of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address today, made several pledges and recommendations to the 150th Great and General Court. They included:

1. Strict enforcement of the "letter and the spirit" of civil service laws and elimination of "definite abuse and obvious evasion of the plain purposes of the statute.
2. Adequate pensions for judges over 70 years of age to permit them to retire voluntarily.
3. Reorganization of the district court system, with elimination of special justices.
4. Constitutional amendment to permit establishment of five to eight-man juries.
5. Reduction in liquidation costs of closed banks.
6. Adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for biennial rather than annual legislative sessions.
7. Strict enforcement of automobile laws "especially in connection with drunken driving and speeding on our highways."
8. Establishment of minimum state standards for teachers.
9. Reduction of fire insurance rates.
10. "Suitable appropriation" for advertising Massachusetts' recreational advantages.
11. Repeal of the State pre-primary convention law.
12. Appointment of a five-man expert commission to devise a State program for care of the mentally ill and a 10-year building program.
13. Thorough investigation of the Boston Police situation.
14. Sane economy in administration of State Government.

Biennial Sessions

Forty-two states of the Union hold biennial sessions of their legislatures, and one state (Alabama) holds quadrennial sessions. I can find no substantial reason, therefore, why Massachusetts legislatures should continue the present practice of meeting every year. These annual sessions usually extend from January to June, and occasionally, to July. The special commission established in 1935 to study this question stated in its report, "Nowhere else in the world, probably, is there a law-making body in session six months out of 12 every year." It is estimated that $300,000 annually can be saved to the Commonwealth by the substitution of biennial for annual sessions.

Last year an initiative petition was filed, seeking an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth providing for such a change. At the joint session of the Senate and House, this petition received the necessary affirmative votes and was referred to the incoming General Court. Under the provisions of our constitution, it must be considered by you at this session. If it again receives the necessary affirmative votes, the amendment shall be submitted to the people at the next state election.

I recommend that you take favorable action, in order to give our citizens an opportunity of expressing themselves on this important matter.

Fire Insurance

I have given considerable thought and study to the matter of premiums which the people of Massachusetts are required to pay for fire insurance protection. It is my intention, in the immediate future, to arrange a conference with executives of various fire insurance companies doing business in the State, for the purpose of determining, in a spirit of friendly co-operation, what may be equitably accomplished, by way of a revision of rates which will be fair to the companies, and, at the same time, will afford some measure of relief to our already overburdened property owners.

Highway Safety

One of the most important problems in our country is the prevention of the killing and maiming of people by motor vehicles. In 1936 the death toll was over 37,000 and the number of injured reached the astounding total of more than 1,500,000. In our Commonwealth alone approximately 800 persons are killed each year, and nearly 50,000 are injured. Needless to say, fatalities and injuries seem inevitable. The most we can hope for is a reduction in their number.

Rigid enforcement of automobile laws, especially in connection with drunken driving and speeding on our highways, and closer co-operation between the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and police departments of our cities and towns, would lead to an effectual solution of the problem.

Moreover, there can be no doubt that a system of education in all public schools, through the medium of lectures by police officers, supplemented by motion pictures dealing with the hazards of motor traffic, would decrease casualties among school children. Some cities have adopted this plan with excellent results. It has the advantage of both economy and efficiency.

Furthermore, legal procedure must be so conducted that the public will be convinced that violations are being prosecuted vigorously and impartially, and that so-called "fixing" is not being tolerated. The indiscriminate slaughter and mutilation of our people every year on our highways is a matter of grave concern. It must be lessened; if humanly possible, it must be stopped. I pledge myself to an insistence on strict law enforcement in this direction, regardless of the parties involved.

Education

Education is a primary concern of the State. Whatever may be done for the dissemination of knowledge is an investment in sound citizenship. No commonwealth can make a more profitable contribution to progress than that which comes from the enlightenment of its people. In these bewildering times, when the unwary and gullible are being constantly exposed to the influence of so many subversive doctrines, it is particularly necessary that barriers be set up to protect them against their own deficiencies.

While it is true that the instruction of our children is largely the business of local school authorities, it is provided in the Constitution (Chapter V, Section II) that Legislatures and magistrates shall cherish the interests of public schools. Private facilities for advanced learning are fortunately so abundant in Massachusetts that the annual contribution of the State to higher education is comparatively small. We do, however, maintain 10 teachers colleges, one state college, and the textile schools, and the proper administration and diligent supervision of these institutions are our immediate responsibility. Furthermore, in 1915, under the leadership of Gov. David I. Walsh, we embarked upon a program of university extension, and the work of this division has been enriched and multiplied with the passage of time. Vocational training, specialized instruction for the physically handicapped, Americanization of aliens, and many other similar activities fall directly within our jurisdiction.

Co-operation Asked

I urge the interest and co-operation of all branches of the Government in the noble cause of elevating the mental status of our people, to the end that they may develop capacity for a copious, legitimate enjoyment of life, and proper perspective in their relationships with one another.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Massachusetts Department of Education, chronologically first in the United States. It commemorates also the appointment of the first secretary of that department, Horace Mann, whose labors in behalf of free education and improved standards of instruction have immortalized his name.

I recommend that the General Court take official cognizance of this dual anniversary, which will attract nation-wide attention.

Certification of Teachers

The subject of certification of teachers is debatable, but there is no escaping the fact that Massachusetts is the only state in the Union which has no certification requirements. The best interests of our school children demand that we consider the feasibility of setting minimum standards for appointment to all teaching, administrative, and supervisory positions.

Extraordinary opportunities are available under State and federal auspices for the training of both children and adults who suffer from any form of physical handicap. Vocational education generally will be stimulated in 1937 by a decided increase in federal appropriations for this work. I call these facts to the attention of local school authorties, and urge them to participate more actively in the development of adequate trade-training facilities.

Higher Education

The steady decrease in enrollment in the public elementary schools indicates a corresponding decrease in the demand for teachers, and suggests the need of a survey of the facilities of our teacher-training institutions with a view toward possible correlation of their activities. If the need for teachers can be effectively met in fewer centers, the remaining institutions may be used to provide high school graduates with useful courses in several fields.

Mental Diseases

There is an important phase of administration which has seriously disturbed the governors of Massachusetts for many years. I refer to the problem of the mentally diseased. I would, first of all, call to your attention that the care of those unfortunately thus afflicted has normally absorbed about one quarter of the active income of the State.

I think it is only fair to say that none of my predecessors has ever begrudged the spending of this large proportion of our revenue. Certainly I am, and shall continue to be, in entire sympathy with every reasonable request for appropriations toward this eminently worthy cause.

However, there has been, for some years, a definite sentiment in administrative circles that there should be instituted some form of legalized review and analysis of the affairs and of the plans of the department of mental diseases. Let me say at once, for the benefit of those who may have relatives or friends in our state hospitals, that the sentiment has not been engendered by reports of any physical abuse of the inmates of these institutions. On the contrary, our traditions in this regard are very high and very sound.

Question of Finance

This brings me at once to the matter of finance. Our former commissioner of mental diseases, on Nov. 30, 1936, filed a series of requisitions which would have entailed the expenditure of $28,000,000—over two and one half times as much as was spent by the department last year. On submitting the details of these requisitions to a group of men trained by education and experience in the practical and scientific aspects of the problem, I was informed that the program outlined was unsatisfactory in several important details,—details involving the expenditure of millions of dollars of state funds.

In the light of these facts, I suggest that the Legislature empower me to appoint a commission to consider the whole matter of the mentally diseased in their relation to the Commonwealth. I would have the members of this commission submit a complete program which would envisage our needs for the next decade, at least.

Therefore, I respectfully re-request from your honorable bodies the power to appoint a commission of five members.

Civil Service

Since 1884, we have had upon the statute books of Massachusetts a civil service law. Its purpose, as has been stated by the highest court in the Commonwealth, is "to secure efficiency in the public service and prevent discrimination in appointments to it based on any other consideration than fitness to perform its duties." In effect, therefore, the civil service law was enacted to substitute in the public service the "merit system" for the notorious "spoils system."

Under a literal application of the provisions of the law and of the civil service board regulations, there were brought into the public service of Massachusetts trained and qualified men and women who have labored efficiently and honorably in the interests of the State and its cities and towns. This commendable situation met with general and enthusiastic approval.

It is to be regretted, however, that successful efforts have been made to circumvent the law by placing upon public pay roll, under the protection of civil service, men and women lacking in the necessary qualifications, whose only claim to recognition is political.

Interpretation of Clauses

This condition has been brought about by liberal interpretation of the clauses dealing with non-competitive examinations, and by making provisional appointments to permanent positions and then extending the term of these appointments indefinitely. The latter procedure usually culminates in non-competitive examinations for the favored holders of the provisional appointments, or in competitive examinations under conditions which give them an unfair and decided advantage over others seeking the positions.

The statute provides that "if there is no suitable, eligible list, or if the commissioner is unable to comply with a requisition in accordance with the rules of the board, the commissioner . . . may authorize a provisional appointment or may authorize the appointing officer or board to select a suitable person who shall be subject to a non-competitive examination subject to the rules of the board." (G. L., chapter 31, section 15.)

While these provisions were obviously intended to be used only in emergencies, they have been so freely construed by those interested that their use has frequently become a definite abuse and an obvious evasion of the plain purpose of the statute.

I shall insist that those charged with responsibility for the administration of civil service shall carry out the letter and the spirit of its laws, and that the principles of the merit system shall be maintained both in appointment to and promotion in the public service.

Boston Police Commissioner

Under existing statute, the Police Commissioner of Boston is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. For many years there has prevailed a respectable body of opinion that this procedure violates the general principles of home rule. It is true that the duties of the police are under the control of locally chosen officials everywhere throughout the Commonwealth, except in Boston and Fall River. But it is also true that when the citizens of Fall River had submitted to them by referendum the question of home rule or State control, they voted overwhelmingly to retain the latter.

The problem of police management is naturally most complex in a cosmopolitan and metropolitan capital city. While state control in Boston may seem to impair autonomy, and while it is thought by some to have originated in the design of a majority party in the Legislature to control an important function in a city usually dominated by a political party of another fold, it must nevertheless be remembered that, essentially, the police power resides in the State. Moreover, it appears that, for years, while the department operated under an untrammeled state-appointed commission, there was no comity between the police and those in political life with those engaged in illegal or criminal enterprises.

Political Activity

In more recent times there has been evidence that such enterprises have frequently flourished in our midst without apparent interference. It is common knowledge that violations of law appear to have escaped detection and prosecution. Politics has seemingly been playing a part in the police activities of Boston. This makes for demoralization of the department. Police and politics in combination constitute an unholy alliance which, in the end, would be destructive of the "protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people," for which government is instituted.

There has been some thought that better results might be accomplished by placing at the head of the department one of its own trained officers. Such person, for obvious reasons, should not be chosen by his subordinates or associates; he must be selected by the Mayor of Boston or by the Governor. In either case, he would be the object of jealousies and lack of wholehearted co-operation on the part of those rejected. There would also be danger of having an appointee who might instigate a cabal within the department itself. If this appointee were named by the Mayor, there is always the likelihood of intimacies between the one so chosen and those locally politically powerful. All this would be subversive of discipline and of contentment among those in service.

Task Is Difficult

With the rise in recent years of so-called racketeering, and with the apparent letdown in morale so generally observable throughout the country, the problem of retaining an incorruptible police force and of securing the resolute apprehension and prosecution of offenders has become increasingly difficult. High example at the top is needed to maintain faithful service in the ranks. If it lies in the minds of subordinates that their head is subject to political influences, it will be difficult to persuade them that they should not, in like manner, be considerate of such interests.

For some time there has been unrest in the police department of Boston. Frequent changes in the commissionership may be partly responsible. Some degree of permanence is essential to proper administration. The commissioner, by whomever appointed, should be a man without political or other conflicting affiliations, one who possesses such ability, force, initiative, and character as will gain him the confidence of his men and the public, and will entitle him, in the interests of the city and the state, to some measure of security in his tenure.

I intend to address myself to a thorough and earnest study of this subject, and will take or recommend such action as seems best. In the meantime, while the present statute is in effect, it is my purpose to hold the police commissioner of Boston to a strict accountability for the rigid enforcement of the law.

The Judiciary

District Courts

In the courts of our Commonwealth we have a noble heritage. A free and untrammeled judiciary is the safeguard of the State. Its maintenance as such is essential to the preservation of our traditions. To that end, the courts, in accordance with the doctrine of the separation of powers wisely provided by our Constitution, must be kept aloof from all partisan political considerations.

That this may be accomplished, it is not only necessary that executive and legislative branches of government should not encroach upon the powers committed to the judicial department, but also imperative that those in the judicial department should in turn refrain from participation in purely partisan political affairs.

Except in the case of a few special justices of Districts Courts, there has been no such participation by the members of our judiciary. If a consciousness of the impropriety of such conduct, thus brought home to those who have offended, is insufficient to put an end to it, stronger measures should be taken to prevent its continuance in the future.

Criticism Aroused

The practice of special justices appearing as counsel on the civil side of the courts to which they are attached has been the subject of justifiable criticism. Such practice cannot fail to create uneasiness on the part of litigants.

A litigant whose opponent is represented by a special justice of the court in which the case is pending is prone to believe himself at a disadvantage. While he probably suffers no harm, yet, as has been so wisely said, in effect, by the Chief Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, it is essential not only that justice should be administered, but also that it should be so administered that it will appear to have been properly administered.

This practice by special justices should cease, and, if not prohibited by rule of the Supreme Judicial Court, should be the subject of legislative prohibition in accordance with recommendations heretofore made by the judicial council and the district court commission.

Consolidation Asked

As a more fundamental solution of these problems, I recommend that earnest study be made by the General Court of the feasibility of a reorganization of our district courts and a consolidation of the courts of less populous districts, together with the creation of a responsible head or heads, so that the standing justices of district courts may become full-time justices with adequate compensation, thus removing them from the private practice of law—a field of competition which they now enter with the added advantage of judicial title.

Retirement of Judges

It is imperative that standing judges of all our courts should be enabled, without anxiety or worry, to pursue their labors toward securing justice for those who come before them. Measured by salaries and pension benefits paid in states of equal size and wealth, our jurists are not overpaid, and it would appear that their present retirement allowances are inadequate. Moreover, there are inequalities in the provisions for retirement which should be corrected.

I recommend that legislation be enacted to restore to the standing judges of all our courts the privilege of voluntary retirement with adequate retirement allowances at 70 years of age, and that similar provision, as to compensation be made in the case of standing judges retired by the Governor and Council for advanced age or physical or mental incapacity under provisions of the constitutional amendment relating thereto.

Jury System

I commend also to the consideration of the Legislature the recommendation of the judicial council, contained in its eleventh report, that a study be made as to the desirability of a constitutional amendment providing that the Legislature may fix the number of jurors at less than 12 in civil and criminal cases, with the exception of capital cases.

It appears from that report that in civil cases tried in the Superior Court in a recent year, 50 per cent of the verdicts were for the defendants, and that in the remaining cases 50 per cent were for $500 or less; in 13 per cent the verdicts were not in excess of $1000, and in 30 per cent they were from $1000 to $5000.

The judicial council points out that cases of far greater importance, involving much larger sums, and others involving serious consequences in human relations, are tried without juries in equity and in the probate courts.

Amendment Held Legal

Such a constitutional amendment would not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. A number of states have acted in this direction and provided for juries of less than 12. With taxation weighing so heavily on the people, this means of reducing county expenses should be seriously considered.

Moreover, the elimination of special justices is desirable for still another reason. Under a recent statute all automobile tort actions must be entered in the district courts. While there is the right of removal to the Superior Court, we understand the district courts, with few exceptions, are retaining about 75 per cent of these entries. Automobile accidents are the source of the greater part of our litigation today. A special justice in private practice can hardly avoid being retained in some such cases, nor can he escape being called upon to negotiate with representatives of insurance companies. When he sits as a judge from time to time the same interests will be before him. This is undesirable.

Public expediency demands that those who serve as judges shall not engage in the private practice of law.

Conclusion

It is my sincere hope that the government of our State be conducted for the next two years in a spirit of genuine and wholehearted co-operation. I feel that concerted effort is as essential as constructive thought to the proper management of public affairs. Real service on our part demands a co-ordination of activity among the various executive, legislative, and judicial agencies, and between them and the many worthy groups which represent the diverse interests of our people.

Prejudice and injustice have no place in our deliberations. Political or class partisanship must not be tolerated. Government was created for the benefit of all, and no government can justify its existence which does not recognize this basic principle.

It is our plain and primary duty to devote ourselves to the common cause of maintaining and improving the functions we exercise, irrespective of selfish considerations. May it be said of us, two years from today, that Massachusetts is a better and a happier state because of the contribution we have made to her welfare.

To this philosophy I pledge myself to give all my thought and energy, and I pray God for the strength and courage to serve impartially, with you, the best interests of our people.

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Curley Leaves State House After Stormy Administration; Ends Present Public Career

By Edgar M Mills

Governor Curley, shortly after noon, marched down the long flight of stone steps leading from the State House today into private life, leaving behind him an administrative record believed unparalleled in recent Beacon Hill history for the severe criticism it incurred.

From the moment Governor Curley entered the State House he conducted an administration of a relatively new type in Massachusetts. It was a personal administration, with every move apparently designed to increase the power of the chief executive. Yet, it is now contended, the very dictatorial methods of Mr. Curley led to his temporary retirement, at least, to private life through his defeat as a candidate for United States Senator.

Turmoil Marked Reign

Turmoil marked the Curley reign. Turmoil opened his administration when Democrats deadlocked the Senate so that the election of a Senate president was delayed until after the Governor's inauguration. This necessitated the precedent-breaking procedure under which Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, administered the oath of office to Mr. Curley instead of the Senate president, who, according to the Constitution, had that duty to perform.

The same turmoil marked the close of the Curley administration, with a last minute unsuccessful attempt to oust district court judges to make way for political followers.

Few previous chief executives attempted, as Governor Curley did, the wholesale removal of departmental officials and the appointment of political followers to succeed them. No Governor, it is believed, has left the State House with so many of his followers holding key positions and with major state departments so loaded with those to whom he owed political favors.

Reached Spending Heights

Certainly no previous chief executive reached the spending heights attained by Governor Curley, whose budget for 1936 totaled approximately $72,500,000. In 1935 his budget, including a $13,000,000 bond issue, totaled approximately $75,000,000.

Governor Curley's administration witnessed the collapse of his "work and wages" program through which he had promised jobs for all. During his two years the unemployed situation created a problem for the Governor, whose plans for a $35,000,000 state bond issue and a $600,000,000 federal relief program were quickly smashed.

There were good points in the Curley administration, but those acts which brought severe criticism outnumbered them.

Accomplishments Praised

Widely praised accomplishments of the Curley administration are the passage of liberal labor legislation by a Curley-controlled General Court, lower compulsory automobile liability insurance rates, and reduction in utility rates totaling more than $5,000,000.

Labor was an especial beneficiary of the Curley Administration. Twenty-eight labor measures, practically every one of which was of major importance, were adopted in 1935. As a result that year marked the peak of labor's power in Massachusetts.

Partial credit may also go to Governor Curley for passage of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act and the reduction of the eligibility age for old-age assistance from 70 to 65 years, thus extending this assistance to approximately 30,000 additional needy aged persons.

To Governor Curley also goes the credit for establishment of a 48-hour week for employees in state institutions. Previously they were forced to work 70 to 80 hours a week.

This measure was accorded a doubtful virtue inasmuch as it provided the Governor with the opportunity of appointing over 2000 additional persons to state service. It increased state costs approximately $1,600,000 a year at a time when economy was much needed. Furthermore, its passage, as well as that of other legislation, was obtained only after threats of retaliation against and promises to various legislators.

Legislative Activity

The Governor's legislative activities occasioned considerable questioning, with Senate and House rules said to have been broken frequently by members of his office staff. On several occasions his representatives were forced to leave the legislative chambers. The $13,000,000 bond issue occasioned the worst breaches of legislative etiquette on the part of the Governor's office staff.

On many legislative matters the Governor advanced the cause of liberalism. After a long reign of conservative Republican and the four-year conservatism of Democratic Governor Ely, the Curley regime was a partially welcome change to many liberals.

Labor, as a result of his liberalism, endorsed him for United States Senator, a move which has since been criticized as meaning that labor, rather than fighting for good government, is looking out for itself and ready to sanction extravagance and maladministration to gain its ends.

Republicans Ousted

Governor Curley's assailable record started almost before he was firmly settled in his gubernatorial chair. Practically his first official act was to oust two Republican members of the Boston Finance Commission which had nearly completed investigation of Edmund L. Dolan's connection with the Legal Securities Corporation.

Although the "Fin Com" maneuver resulted in Curley-control of the organization, the Dolan investigation was thrown into the courts by Mayor Mansfield. The court ordered Mr. Dolan to pay back to the city approximately $131,000, representing profits made by the Legal Securities Corporation of which the court found Mr. Dolan the founder.

The Governor's first real defeat on Beacon Hill came when his ouster proceedings against Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, failed. Had Mr. Curley obtained Mr. Hultman's ouster, he would have gained control of the $65,000,000 Quabbin Reservoir water supply project, which provided considerable patronage. But even the usually subservient council refused to agree to Mr. Hultman's removal on the evidence obtained by Governor Curley's counsel.

Unfinished Projects

Early in his administration the Governor gave lip service to economy by announcing he would conduct monthly economy conferences with department officials and his "brain trust." However, after two conferences the plan was abandoned without explanation.

His regime was one of many unfinished projects. Although the Governor announced Washington approved his flood control program, totaling more than $100,000,000, Massachusetts is still without flood control works. Nor has Massachusetts witnessed the planting of lilacs along the Boston to Providence highway, as was promised by Governor Curley.

But the Massachusetts chief executive by his ideas became known in practically every section of the country. His appearance in Washington, accompanied by a blue-uniformed, gold-braided military staff, received nationwide notice, although in most cases the publicity was not complimentary.

Trips to Washington

His trips to Washington were frequent, but they were not always as successful as he had hoped. In fact, lack of federal cordiality to his proposals was one of his greatest disappointments.

Inasmuch as he had been the original Roosevelt rooter in Massachusetts, when a Roosevelt supporter was an outcast in this once "Al" Smith stronghold, the Governor expected Washington would grant him considerable favor.

But in many ways he was the forgotten man of the Roosevelt Administration. The President, on his "front-porch" campaign tour of Massachusetts, failed to support Mr. Curley's senatorial candidacy, a gesture Mr. Curley had banked upon to rescue his sinking chances.

Action on Police

As to his official procedure at the State House, early in his administration Mr. Curley forced the resignation of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston Police Commissioner after threatening ouster proceedings. Mr. Leonard had participated in the Ely coup through which the former Governor transferred Mr. Hultman from the police commissionership to the M. D. C. chairmanship, a more stable and better paying position.

Mr. Leonard's resignation was rewarded by his later appointment as counsel for the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission.

To the police commissionership the Governor appointed Eugene M. McSweeney, a Curley friend. However, Mr. McSweeney failed to remain in the Governor's favor, and shortly before the end of his administration, just as Mr. McSweeney was making a good public record, the Governor ousted him and appointed Joseph F. Timilty.

Department Changes

In his drive to control all state departments Mr. Curley replaced James M. Hurley, State Civil Service Commissioner, with Thomas H. Green, a ward leader in Charlestown.

Under Curley control went the education department when the Governor failed to reappoint Dr. Payson Smith as commissioner, thus ending Dr. Smith's 20 years of state service. Into the post went a school superintendent, James G. Reardon, who in less than a year completely changed the executive personnel in the department.

In the State Parole Board, Governor Curley and the Executive Council attempted to remove the members for alleged harshness in treatment of prisoners up for parole.

The Governor gained control of the State Racing Commission when Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, his opponent in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, resigned in protest against Curley activities.

The State Public Works Department, with its job-laden projects, early came under the Governor's power.

Council Changes

The Governor's power at the State House was increased directly after the Legislature closed in his first year. At that time he transformed a 5-to-4 Republican majority in the Council into a Democratic majority by appointing Republican councilor Edmond J. Cote to the Fall River Finance Comission and filling the council vacancy with a Democrat.

His hold on the council became even more complete when he later appointed another Republican councilor, J. Arthur Baker, to a $12,000 a year permanent post on the Superior Court bench. The vacancy was filled by a Democrat.

Attack on Judiciary

All these acts were factors in the Governor's senatorial defeat, but it is widely agreed that one of the Governor's greatest mistakes was his attack on the judiciary. First he announced a plan under which all judges over 70 years of age would be examined as to their mental and physical ability. Failure to pass the test meant removal.

Public resentment resulted in the Governor's backing down and his presentation of a legislative proposal practically compelling judges over 70 years of age to retire on full pensions. The plan failed.

At the very end of his administration, the Governor renewed his attack on judges without success.

Of almost equal damaging effect to his political chances was the Quabbin Reservoir, when Paul A. Dever, Attorney - General, ruled against the contract awards. At the end of his administration the Governor again became involved in the Quabbin project, when he attempted settlement of a damage case in connection with the project for around $1,000,000. He was once more blocked by Attorney-General Dever.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Curley

By a Staff Photographer

Former Governor and His Wife, Who Was Mrs. Gertrude M. C. Dennis, Leaving the State House

Curley Captures Spotlight As Cannons Roar for Hurley

James M. Curley performed his last official act as Chief Executive of Massachusetts this afternoon amid an ovation which would have warmed the heart of a departing Caesar.

While hundreds of people jammed the corridors leading to the main entrance of the State House and hundreds more flocked about Mr. Curley's car, parked outside, the retiring Executive culminated in a fitting manner an administration which has had more climaxes than many a novel.

Even while the incoming governor, Charles F. Hurley, was delivering his inauguration address in the Senate chamber above, Mr. Curley contested with the 19-gun salute from the Boston Common to deliver a short farewell speech to his admirers.

Although it is customary for the retiring governor to wait until the last gun has sounded before leaving the State House, Mr. Curley was in his shiny new limousine, presented by his followers, and moving slowly down Park Street as the canonading continued.

After a crowd which had torn asunder the ring of blue-coated state police escorting the Governor's party down the steps had demanded a speech, Mr. Curley raised his hand in a familiar gesture and spoke a few words.

Although the detonations on the Common made it impossible to catch all he said, one gathered that although "retiring from public office is usually a sad occasion," (interruption from a cannon) "I am happy because I am leaving with my dear wife."

The retiring Governor was married at St. Mary's Chapel, Boston College, this morning. He took his bride into the executive office while he took care of swearing in various officials in the adjoining executive council chamber. Mrs. Curley was therefore technically the first lady of Massachusetts for a few hours.

As small groups looked out of windows onto the slowly gathering crowd on Beacon Street below and Councilor Grossman's small daughter, Pearl, tried out the high-backed chair of the executive council president, knots of politicians in frock coats gathered in small groups. There were James Roosevelt, Mayor Mansfield, former Governor Joseph B. Ely, Gaspar G. Bacon, District Attorney William E. Foley, to mention only a few. All the differences of a few months ago seemed submerged and—at least for the sake of the public and press—there seemed to be more good fellowship than at an annual lodge banquet.

Milk Situation Held Unchanged

The H. P. Hood & Sons Company today claimed to be holding its own against striking farmers of the New England Milk Producers Association after nearly one month of effort by the large-scale farm co-operative to cut off the supply of the Hood company and force it to return to the support of an all-New England "milk pool."

There seemed no immediate likelihood that the strike would be settled, as Hood reported that 70 per cent of its original farmers, most of whom were members of the N. E. M. P. A. before the strike, are still turning in their regular supply to the company, despite the ultimatum of their own co-operative.

And unless an emergency develops and customers suddenly insist upon greater milk consumption, Hood declared that it would not have to go outside of New England for its daily supply of fluid milk. That is because the milk surplus, ordinarily a bone of contention, has this time saved the Hood company considerable embarrassment.

Every milk company usually carries along a 20 per cent surplus above its usual fluid milk sales, which is turned into dairy by-products such as cheese and ice cream. Hood was no exception. But as a result of the strike, Hood's milk receipts have dropped about 20 per cent. Which means the surplus has been wiped out. Hence, if there is an exceptional demand for milk, the Hood company would not be able to meet the demand without going outside of New England for its supply.

Harvard Makes Wendell Award

Robert M. Bunker, of West Roxbury, has been awarded, for the current scholastic year, the Jacob Wendell scholarship, a unique Harvard College prize of $500 which was founded by the late Jacob Wendell, of New York. The award is made each year to a high-ranking scholar in the sophomore class at Harvard, and is given as a prize, regardless of financial need.

Included in the award is an invitation to an annual Wendell family dinner, usually held in the home of a member of the Wendell family in Boston. The president of Harvard and all former winners of the scholarship are also invited to the function.

This prize was established in 1896 under the will of the father of Barrett Wendell, distinguished professor of English at Harvard from 1898 until 1917.

Mr. Bunker prepared for college at Roxbury Latin School and has since been prominent in class activities. The 35 previous recipients of the Wendell scholarship number in their group several professors and other figures well known about the college.

Curley Grants Seven Pardons

As the last full day of his career as Governor of Massachusetts came ot a close, Gov. James M. Curley and the Executive Council granted seven pardons last night, three to men who had been convicted of murder and one to a-girl hit-and-run driver.

At the same time, the Governor made, with approval of the Council, many appointments, most important of which was that of Dr. Harold F. Norton as superintendent of the Boston State Hospital, to replace Dr. John V. May, retired. Dr. Norton is a younger brother of City Councilor Clement A. Norton, outspoken critic of Mr. Curley as Mayor of Boston.

Pardons were granted to George and Charles Rollins, paroled five years ago after serving long terms for killing two Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company store managers in 1917. No recorded vote of the Council on these full pardons was made.

Frank W. Potter, sentenced May 10, 1920, at the age of 16, to life for killing a sheriff and wounding an officer, was granted a full pardon. The Council vote was 5 to 2, Councilors Winfield A. Schuster and Frank A. Brooks, Republicans, dissenting.

Miss Marion Lesorgor, aged 17, sentenced to two to six months on Dec. 14 for killing a man in a motor-car accident and for leaving the scene, was also granted a pardon.

R.I. Drive Against Auto Registration Racket Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7—Rhode Island's law enforcement and motor vehicle authorities today began an extensive investigation into the registration racket under which criminals have been operating throughout New England in automobiles bearing plates issued here under fictitious names and incorrect addresses.

The discovery that the automobile from which two patrolmen were knocked while it was speeding 70 miles an hour through a Boston suburb bore Rhode Island plates has led gasoline station proprietors and storekeepers to turn in renewal registration blanks of persons not known to them but mailed to their places of business. Most of these blanks, the police report, have turned up in Central Falls.

No Good Purpose

The renewal banks indicated to authorities that the automobiles had been operated "for no good purpose" on the public highways during the past year.

The investigation was ordered by Attorney General John P. Hartigan. Harold I. Siteman, former state police lieutenant and now chief investigator, was placed in charge of the probe.

Attorney General Hartigan stated that the motor vehicle division should immediately revoke the registration on all cars not lawfully registered and take other steps that are provided by law aginst the holders.

During the past year several automobiles used in holdups in near-by New England cities have been found to be registered to non-existent addresses or "vacant lots." When police came to check numbers broadcast they found this condition.

No Steps Taken

It was pointed out that when application is made for registration at the State House, no steps are taken to see that the names and addresses given are correct. Because of this situation it is possible for machines used for unlawful purposes to be easily registered, it was said.

The extent to which the racket has progressed was given yesterday, in one instance, by Frank Santos, who operates a gasoline station at 1325 Broad street, Central Falls. He said that during the period for renewals he had received "10 or 12 registrations" which had been sent to his station, and that he did not know any of the persons named.

Two of the renewal blanks, which he saved and turned over to Chief George A. Collette, were sent to women, the police say.

Received Blanks

When Chief Collette received the blanks, it called to his attention that a motorist, whose machine was registered to this address, recently was before the Eleventh District Court on a motor vehicle violation charge.

The investigation which began today was said at the State House to be the forerunner to the creation of new laws making it difficult to illegally register automobiles or obtain operators' licenses.

Recently the division checked a racket whereby motorists unable to pass the tests were granted drivers' permits through "interpreters." These "interpreters" told the examiners that the applicant was unable to understand English, and usually obtained an oral examination with the "interpreter" answering the questions.

The discovery that one of the "no English" speaking operators could talk fluently when halted by a policeman led to the discovery of the racket, which has been halted by the refusal to give oral tests.

Harvard Records Severe 'Quake 6000 Miles Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., Jan. 7—More than 6000 miles away a severe earthquake caused a disturbance registered on Harvard College instruments early this morning. The quake began at approximately 8:34 a. m., and large waves were still being registered when the record was changed at 9:30. Dr. Don Leet, director of the Harvard College Seismograph Station here at Oak Ridge, declared he had no means of ascertaining where the wave was coming from, but admitted the possibility that it might be a disturbance somewhere in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

$100,000,000 Yachts Anchor Off Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Acknowledged winter capital of American yachtsmen, Miami annually provides anchorage for a private teakwood navy, valued at an estimated $100,000,000. The navy has two branches, the "dreadnaught" class of ocean-going yachts, which includes Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Winchester, William K. Vanderbilt's Alva, Fred K. Fisher's Nakhoda, William Mellon's Vagabondia and others, and the "light cruiser fleet," comprising 350 charter boats armed for service against the sailfish, dolphin, barracuda and marlin.

Capt. Jack Bauder, Miami's harbor master, jockeys the vast fleet into the city's immense yacht basin.

Mt. Holyoke Friends Give $2122 to Woolley Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 6—Contributions to the Mary E. Woolley Fund from many non-alumnae friends of the retiring president of Mount Holyoke College now total $2122, it was announced this morning by Miss Gertrude V. Bruyn, college field secretary. The outside committee, headed by Dr. John H. Finley, former president of Knox College and of the College of the City of New York, was formed only last month to assist alumnae in their efforts to establish the fund, which is to be devoted to whatever project Miss Woolley herself selects.

N. H. Governor Would Make Jobs

(Continued From Page 9)

tant relief function, that of creating or maintaining employment.

"We have a State Employment Service and a National Re-employment Service which 'find' jobs for people, but, with so many out of work and opportunities so scarce, that type of aid is not enough.

"The situation calls for the creation of private employment.

"Outside of the group of strictly unemployable persons, it is to private industry that the great masses of the unemployed must look for the final solution of their troubles.

"It is clear that by assisting industry we shall be attacking the problem of relief in the most direct and in the only practical manner. We shall never solve it by forcing people to become paupers but we can solve it by giving them a chance to rehabilitate themselves and to retain their self-respect and self-confidence.

Just as Proper

"If it is proper, as we agree it is, for the State of New Hampshire to take part in direct relief operations and to spend $1,200,000 in the course of a single year in reimbursing local communities for a part of their expenditures for this purpose, it is just as proper and just as necessary for the State to contribute to the assistance of private industry wherever such action would provide employment and take people off the relief rolls.

"Relief giving is not the cure for unemployment. It is only an emergency undertaking, intended to keep people from going hungry and cold and homeless; to tide them over a period of hard times and until they can secure work. Relief cannot be carried on indefinitely. The taxpayers will not be able to stand the financial strain. Besides, relief if too long continued is bound to have a serious effect on the spirit of the people receiving it.

State Contributes

"Under the present plan, the State contributes 50 per cent of the costs of direct relief, the object being the maintenance of a minimum standard of living for those who are eligible. Other than a regrettable lowering of the public morale, we have nothing to show for the millions of dollars we have spent. It has been used in a futile effort to maintain people in idleness under living conditions which are far below the American standard of living."

Here the Governor offered his solution.

"If we take a portion of this money that we are committed to spend on direct relief and use it," he said, "in the form of self-liquidating loans, to sustain or develop opportunities in private industry, in the very same communities where the State is now contributing heavily to relief costs, we shall be creating permanent values. Operating in this manner, we shall be able to regain a great portion if not the entire amount loaned. But even if none of the loans were repaid the financial burden on the State would not be greater than it is under the present method."

Appealed to State

Governor Murphy then pointed out that during the term of Gov. H. Styles Bridges, certain distressed industries appealed to the State and it acted without hesitation, and for the relief of towns, cities and counties, the Legislature of 1933 authorized them—under certain conditions and restrictions—to issue emergency notes and bonds guaranteed by the State. This law, he said, so reduced the relief load and improved the credit of the city of Berlin, the town of Groveton, and other towns in the north country that the authority was extended for two years by the Legislature of 1935.

"If this assistance had not been rendered by the State, the city of Berlin and the town of Groveton would have been forced into an economic condition more serious to them than the liquidation of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was to the city of Manchester," declared the Governor. "I believe that this law should be further extended for another two-year period."

Measure Prepared

Governor Murphy said that he spoke of these matters in some detail because he desires, if it is legally possible, to have the State undertake industrial rehabilitation as a part of its relief program. For this purpose, he said, a measure embodying his ideas has been prepared and will be introduced in the Legislature soon.

Under the provisions of this proposed law, no appropriation is required, authority being conferred to use for the purpose of assisting industry not more than 50 per cent of any funds which may be allocated for relief. It would actually be a part of the relief program. In every instance, the test of eligibility for a loan would be, first, the beneficial effect on relief and the creation of employment and, second, the inability of the borrower to secure funds through the ordinary banking channels.

The Governor recommended that prior to taking any action on this measure steps be taken to ascertain its constitutionality. He suggested that arrangements be made with the least possible delay to transmit the text to the Supreme Court with a request for an opinion.

Balance Sheet

This specific proposal brought out another constructive suggestion from the new executive. The only way, he said, that permanent prosperity can be promoted in business fashion is to have available the essentials of business accounting, that is, a balance sheet and income account for the State as a complete unit.

Accounting is the foundation of scientific government as it is of successful business, the Governor declared, and added that he intended to have the possibilities of this idea carefully studied and as a result have available at an early date "a completely bookkeeping picture of the State, its people and their economic activities."

Intimate Concern

The plight of those who have suffered from causes over which they had no control is of intimate concern to Governor Murphy. He would aid them through State and private educational institutions.

"These are the sufferers from economic ills—worthy young men or women who cannot find work; those whose failing strength and faculties have barred them from their usual employment, and those who—while otherwise capable—have become unfit for their normal work because of accident or other misfortune.

"I would not like to think that relief or any other form of assistance involving support in idleness at public expense is the only answer to the problem of such citizens. It is in fact that many of them have the will power and the mental ability needed to adjust themselves to a new occupation. They only need means whereby, they can acquire a knowledge of it.

Adult Education

"It seems to me that, as a remedy for such conditions, there are real possibilities in adult education, both for the untried youth and for the older person who has been crowded out. I would like to see a thorough study made, under the supervision of our state Department of Education, the University of New Hampshire, Dartmouth College and the State Employment Service, with a view to seeing whether a state-wide program of training for adults in practical subjects, designed to prepare them for gainful employment, might not be undertaken with benefit."

In his recommendation for the promotion of industry, Governor Murphy called attention to the water-power situation in which at two periods of the year rivers run so low that steam power must be used temporarily and at another time there is an excess flow which cannot be used.

Water Conservation

"The program of water conservation begun by the State at the time it established the Water Resources Board is the practical answer to this problem," said Governor Murphy. "It calls for the building of water storage reservoirs where the flood waters may be held back and released as needed. Designed to make water-power — New Hampshire's 'white' coal — available the year round these plans are far-sighted and should receive our full support and encouragement."

The fact that New Hampshire is so highly industrialized—62 per cent of its workers employed in industrial and commercial concerns—led the Governor to urge the enactment of a law establishing 48 hours as the maximum work week for women and minors in industry.

Other Proposals

Other recommendations contained in his address were:

A study of workmen's compensation as established in New Hampshire, with a view to developing corrective legislation, if needed.

Bringing the labor laws of New Hampshire into line with those of other progressive states and the adoption of inter-state compacts under which states presenting similar conditions may adopt similar measures of regulation on maximum hours, minimum wages and elimination of child labor.

Repeal of the Classification Law of 1925 on state employees and substitution of a simple personnel system based upon merit, involving an up-to-date classification of state employees, other than heads of departments and those holding teaching positions in educational institutions.

Government Economy

On economies by curtailment, Governor Murphy declared himself opposed to "extravagant economies."

"The achievement of economies in government," he said, "is not so simple as the making of horizontal reductions in appropriation requests or of eliminating certain services. Those are not the correct answers to the problem. The solution lies in increased governmental efficiency, whereby on the one hand greater results may be accomplished without increasing costs or, on the other hand, whereby costs may be reduced without curtailing services."

Governor Murphy suggested that the housing of New Hampshire's governmental organization demanded a change in policy. Today over half of the 50 state departments are located outside the State House—in business structures and some in buildings formerly used as residences—at a total rental of $30,000 a year.

Extravagant Policy

It is an extravagance for the State to continue under the present plan, the Governor said. A suitable annex, of an architectural design to conform with the present capitol, and ample in size to provide office space for all existing state departments and reasonable provision for growth in future, should be erected, he said.

This could be done, according to the Governor without burdening the taxpayer by issuing building bonds and providing for interest payments and the systematic retirement of the bonds in the course of a reasonable period out of a sinking fund into which shall be paid an amount equal to that which the State is now paying for rental and other expenses incidental to its outside offices.

Highway Bonds

On state highway costs, the chief item of state expenditures, the Governor said the issuance of the last million of the State's $8,000,000 highway bond issue, authorized by the Legislature of 1929, last year, means that while the highway department will hereafter have available sufficient funds to insure all-season maintenance of the trunk line and state aid systems, it will not be in a position—without new revenue—to attempt new construction.

He said it should be noted that in the last fiscal year it cost the State more than $2,500,000 to maintain the trunk line and State aid roads, of which about $500,000 was consumed in winter plowing and sanding, a serious drain on the financial resources of the highway department.

Special Bills

"In view of the critical financial situation which prevails in the State highway department, and the apparent need for adopting a less extensive program," the Governor said, "I shall be obliged to regard with disfavor the introduction of special highway bills. In the most earnest and serious way, I urge the General Court to support me in this resolution.

"While maintenance of our roads cannot be neglected, the State may, for a few years, have to declare a holiday on all trunk line and State aid road building, except in exceptional cases where it is necessary to construct short connecting links."

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Opposite Boston Common

What's Going On in the Arts

State Symphony Orchestra

Alexander Thiede and the State Symphony Orchestra (Federal Music Project), of which he is conductor, gave a concert at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last night before a large audience. The program included two works of recent date by American composers and Bruch's G minor Violin Concerto. The oldest in this unexceptionable if unexciting and rather well-worn vehicle was Francesco (Frankie, until recently) Zecchina, a young violinist who, having reached the age of 15, may now at last be fairly regarded as out of the infant-prodigy stage. His artistic maturity could be better judged in a well-chosen recital program than in the performance of a virtuoso concerto, laden with "traditions" and camouflaged as much as supported by the glamour of orchestral accompaniment. But it may be reported without hesitation that he played with excellent taste and with complete and easy technical mastery. Clean articulation and pure intonation at all times, tone of fine quality and careful phrasing stand to his credit. At present his style shows exemplary neatness rather than brilliance, a suggestion of quietly reflective poetry rather than breadth and sweep. But that is a great deal, at 15. He was very warmly applauded.

The concert had begun with an overture by Eugenia Frothingham, a Boston young woman. This is a conservatory composition, written in 1934 and recently rescored. Like much other student work—and not the most promising sort—it is a patchwork of unrelated styles and fragmentary ideas and clichés, unskillfully and uncritically compiled.

Randall Thompson's Second Symphony, which has been performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and others, is a work of very different caliber. It may not be a work of genius, but it is the product of a skilled and practiced musician who had ideas to express, realized the precise scope and limitations of those ideas, and planned his mode of expression accordingly. Mr. Thompson's symphony is hardly in the grand manner; the piquancy, the occasional humor, the consciously naïve sentiment—slightly negroid—of the matter scarcely call for epic treatment. But it is constantly interesting, entertaining, coherent, relevant. In instrumentation, as well as form, it is apt and consistent. Only in the brilliant pageantry of the finale—effective though it is—does one feel that the composer has somewhat exceeded the frame within which the work was projected. Not that he ended by taking it too seriously, for all is meticulously wrought; but that the ultimate grandeur bore a rather tenuous relation to the antecedent moods.

The performance was of admirable quality and drew vigorous applause which the composer, who was present, shared with Mr. Thiede and his players. S. S.

James Stewart and Eleanor Powell in "Born to Dance," Which Is Being Held Over for Another Week at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters

Twentieth Century Club

That Marion Huse is indefatigable is apparent in the current exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club. The ample wall space is covered with oils and water colors and wash drawings.

This painter divides her time between landscapes and portraits. In both themes she displays a particular interest in design and color. She transliterates the subjects in painterly terms, evincing a maximum effect. Views including houses and hills and stretches of countryside are laid out in good clear pattern. The result is a gleaming, fresh, inviting panorama. The atmosphere in its brightness and repose suggests the classical idyl in which nature is treated with a detached calm, as an ideal setting, not for storm or action, but for tranquil thought.

Miss Huse possesses a breadth in handling, a freedom and spontaneity which are commendable. Aquarelle receives the same handling, but perhaps with a more mellow, a softer result. She has a particular aptitude in this medium, the fluency and sheerness of which stimulate her imagination.

Boston City Club

Jack Frost, inventor of a journalistic series entitled "Fancy This," is exhibitor in the gallery at the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. Here the art of pencil drawing is put to work. The pictures are especially interesting to this spectator for the fact that they are meant for reproduction in a newspaper, in which they will, of course, lose much of the beauty of medium and handling, and in which they must serve to drive home an amusing or impressive or instructive idea. The arts put to work in this fashion must necessarily conform to a discipline and demand which the studio artist does not have, and generally despises. Nevertheless, the very exigencies of a job do a great deal to sharpen the wits of a draftsman, and he often shows a scintillation, a deftness, a boldness which are very attractive.

The "Fancy This" drawings portray many interesting buildings and streets with some legend in Boston. They show what gives character to this city of ours, and some of us learned a great deal from Jack Frost's canny observations. He draws with clarity and precision, with no flourishes or eccentric turns. We should like to see what Jack Frost does pictorially after business hours. D. A.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some reason or other we've always maintained that the time to buy one's summer clothes is right now . . . from the assortment of cruise clothes that are offered. Because they have the most attactive things . . . and very often if you wait, thinking you'll see a certain model later on, you never come across it at all! And if that's the way you feel about it too, then we suggest you look around Conrad's Cruise-Aid Shop, for everything from a cotton bathing suit to an evening gown in a style and color scheme that happens to you but once in a season! A particularly outstanding outfit is their beach costume of rough cotton. Which consists of a shirt, slacks that hang nicely, a wide-cuffed, belted, flared three-quarter length coat, and a hat that's so wide there'll be no need of anybody but yourself knowing that you are under it! Individually the coat sells for $15, the shirt, $3.50, the slacks $4.95, and the hat the same. A grand total of something over $28 . . . but you could wear the various items with other tops and bottoms and give it all quite a work-out during the course of an active season.

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Tubular Belts, Believe It or Not

Along with everything else they go in for, Jay's seems to make a specialty of getting hold of the best looking belts we've ever seen. Just now they're showing some in patent leather, and colored patent leather at that. They're very thin and round. We mean round in the sense that the belt itself is one long cylinder, which is a novelty. And very narrow belts in gold kid are another highlight of theirs.

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Reflecting Styles In Wastebaskets

Incidentally, Jay's has an all-glass wastebasket that would do justice to any room in the house. Still, come to think of it, it's so good looking it would take a pretty smart room to do justice to the basket! However, it's now selling for the ultra-special price of a bit over $8. Which may sound like a lot for a scrap basket . . . but there's no reason why it shouldn't last for years and years. And it's made or mirror glass all around. However, it's the monogram (your own, of course) that intrigues us. Rather reminiscent of your long stem glassware that boasts of your initials.

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Spring Looming In Dress Displays

A two-tone dress that'll make you think spring is here, is the dress we saw at Stearns'. A Vionnet-inspired model with just enough of that draped effect to make it pretty feminine, even though it's simple in line. The top is turquoise crepe, with short puff sleeves that fit well enough really to stay in place and not flop down at unexpected moments. A rever collar comes way down to the waistline . . . but you can place the pin that comes with it at any vantage point, making it either high, or very low neck. And then, in a rather trick manner the collar branches out and turns into a long sash belt that goes around the waist a couple of times and ends up in a big bow at the side, or in the back if you prefer. The form-fitting skirt flares somewhat at the hem, and is outstanding because of the fact that it's slit way up the front. But out peeps that which looks like a turquoise underskirt in the same shade and material as the bodice. Sort of on the Redingote idea. You can try it on for nothing . . . but count out a ten dollbill, a five, and a one, plus ninety-five cents in small change, and it's yours! If you didn't follow us it all adds up to $16.95. From the fourth floor in the misses' department.

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Getting Your Suds At Bargain Prices

Those who indulge in Roger & Gallet's grand soaps will no doubt be interested to know that T. D. Whitney in having their semi-annual sale that lets you buy it for $1.49 a box . . . and you get six cakes. Which is quite a saving, when you figure that it usually sells for 45 cents a cake. In all flavors . . . carnation, violet, lavender, rose, verbena, sandalwood and fougere. J. T.

'Keys' to State House Change Hands

Former Governor Curley Passes Them to Governor Hurley (Right), Along With the Butler Bible

The Butler Bible, together with the symbolic keys of the State, which fit no actual doors, was handed to the new Governor, Charles F. Hurley, before he entered the House chamber, by the retiring chief executive, James M. Curley.

In turning them over to his successor, Mr. Curley remarked: "I never was aware there was a key to the State House before, but apparently there is. I had thought the only key was a political one."

N. E. Mill Orders Reported Enough for Months of Work

Assuring thousands of New England employees that the recent slowing down of mill and factory machinery was nothing more than a temporary period of inventory taking in retail markets, Dun and Bradstreet today surveyed the manufacturing field to find the three major industries—wool, cotton and shoes—sitting high on a stack of orders sufficient to keep industrial machinery running at full capacity for months to come.

The shoe industry, in particular, had given workers some concern about their jobs, as the clatter of machines seemed less and less audible during the past week or so. But the industrial investigators found no cause for concern in the full stock of orders held by shoe manufacturers, ready to resume the busy operations of the months prior to Christmas just as soon as retail merchants have completed their inventories and are ready to refill their shelves.

Within another week, perhaps less, shoe factories will have regained their original speed of production, the survey predicted.

Wool Prices Firm

Reassuring to cotton and wool employees were the almost 100 per cent ratings given to these industries by the surveyors in the matter of orders to be filled, workers to be held on the job, credit available and anticipated profits to be passed along to the man on the job in substantially high wages. Although the daily consumption of wool dropped off during the past few months of 1936 as compared with the same period in 1935, mill operations were found to have been well sustained in November and December with the promise of steadily increasing in vigor in the early months of the New Year.

Prices, a reassuring barometer of sound business in the wool industry, were holding firm, it was stated. The yarn market was somewhat quiet due to the reluctance of the spinners and knitters to pay the current asking prices on raw materials.

Cotton Encouraging

A survey of the cotton market resulted in the most encouraging picture of all. Consumption was up during the last months of 1936, prices were steady and the mills loaded with orders. Dun and Bradstreet described the mills as "entering the current year in a much better position than at this time last year both as to orders on hand and profits."

Shifting their study to other industrial vantage points, the investigators found the same encouraging outlook in prices and production. Prices on pig iron pushed up 50 cents a ton last week, it was reported. Stock on hand was depleted, indicating that foundries would soon be very busy again.

Steel Production Gains

The report went on to show that steel production was climbing steadily with large orders in the balance, principally for the building of new bridges. Recent optimism over retail sales in Massachusetts was confirmed by Bradstreet with figures showing substantial increases in the large months of 1936.

Massachusetts department stores, the report noted, during November, showed a gain of 9 per cent over last year, and for the first 11 months of the year, New England department stores were 10 per cent ahead of the corresponding months of the year previous.

Hardware, coal and lumber showed the largest gains in the miscellaneous group, while furniture in the department stores, followed by men's clothing had the best sale. The poorest showing was made by cotton dress goods and silk and velvet dress goods which showed a loss of 10 per cent and 8 per cent repectively.

Tentative figures for December showed gains of 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

Well-Wishers Fill State House For Hurley's Coming

(Continued From Page 9)

in the House chamber, awaiting the arrival of the new chief magistrate of the Commonwealth.

Curley Appointments

At this final Council session, Gov. Curley swore in Harry Mamber of Lynn and Israel Ruby of Dorchester as justice and special justice, respectively, of the Williamstown District Court. He also gave the oath to Councilors James J. Brennan of Somerville and William G. Hennessey of Lynn as members of the Tax Appeals Board, and to Morton Burdick of Springfield as clerk of the board. He appointed Philip J. Russell of Fall River clerk of the First Southern Worcester District Court, to replace another appointee, Francis E. Cassidy of Worcester, recently elected a County Commissioner.

Greetings Exchanged

"Good morning, Governor," said the Governor-elect.

"Congratulations, Charley," replied Governor Curley. "You'll find this a tough, old job but I sincerely wish that you don't have as hard a time as I've had."

As this official greeting ended, press and movie photographers asked that it be repeated.

"Certainly," responded Governor Curley in his most affable mood.

While the cameras clicked and lights flashed, Governor Curley presented the Governor-elect with a handful of arrow heads, a sharpening stone and a key to the Commonwealth.

Symbols

Holding out the Indian relics, Governor Curley remarked: "I trust you'll never need to use these to strike fire, either against the Council or the Legislature."

"What did you do with that, Governor?" asked Mr. Hurley, referring to the key.

"To tell the truth," Governor Curley replied, "I didn't know that there was one until this morning."

As the two principals in today's drama left the room, Governor Curley was overheard to remark to Governor Hurley elect that he expected to depart from Boston around 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Lieutenant Governor

Immediately after the Governor was sworn in by Senator Samuel H. Wragg the oath was taken by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly. The scene was quite different from that two years ago, when Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth, was forced to read the oath to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor because of the failure of the Senate to elect a president in time for the inaugural ceremony.

After the delivery of his inaugural message—speaking into eight microphones — Governor Hurley witnessed the eight newly elected councilors taking the oath and then went down to the Hall of Flags. With Mrs. Hurley and Lieut.-Gov. Kelly he stood on a low platform and received the congratulations of justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature and other State officers, and the line in which it was estimated there 500 men and women waiting to graps his hand.

Security Board Grants $29,656 to Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7—A grant of $29,656.50 to cover costs of administration of the Unemployment Compensation law in Vermont was authorized today by the Social Security Board, according to an announcement by John Pearson, in Boston, New England regional director.

This grant is to cover the period from Jan. 1 to March 31 and represents the amount of the budget submitted by the State of Vermont. Previously a grant of $5550 was authorized by the Social Security Board to cover the initial costs of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation law from Dec. 23 to Dec. 31, 1936.

Behind the Microphone

Ken Murray and "Oswald," the "oh yeah" man of radio, are going to take the place of Burns and Allen in their present show on Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m., over the Columbia network and WEEI, beginning about March 30. The radio comedian, who is appearing at the Boston Theater this week, informed us offstage between scenes that the deal had been consummated between himself and the sponsor's agency.

Burns and Allen, on departure from their present period, will be sponsored by a well-known breakfast cereal manufacturer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally we learned from "Nick" La Rocca, leader of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, which is appearing with Ken Murray's unit, that the band radiocast for the very first time over WNAC, Boston, way back in 1923 and didn't know it at the time.

It seems that the band back in 1923, the year it disbanded, was booked into the Copley-Plaza Hotel which then had a wire to Station WNAC for pickup of its dinner and dance music. Assuming probably that the Dixieland Band knew about the music pickups the station said nothing about it and put the band on the air.

To Boston unknowingly went the credit of first putting the well-known band on the air. Reunited, the Dixieland Band may possibly come again into a well-deserved limelight on the radio, now that the "swing" mode is here. The Dixielanders were the original "swingers." From the aged clippings we have seen in Bandleader LaRocca's press book and from actual comparisons which he made for us in some of his choice old popular records, all remarkable collector's items, there seems to be small doubt that the Dixieland group had the jazz music form well in hand when the other contemporary bands were, to put it frankly, grouping for the new medium.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Allen, radio comedian, recently showed what a wealth of talent could be found among college youths when he offered bits by some eastern collegians from their seasonal musical shows. Now Pontiac has considered college talent in a substantial way by sponsorship of a new "Varsity Show," a "sparkling new radio series presenting real college entertainment with all the pep and variety undergraduates can muster," according to its own announcement.

"Varsity Show," which will be heard on Fridays, beginning Jan. 22, at 10:30 p. m., over the NBC-Red network and WNAC, Boston, will come direct from campuses of the country's leading universities. John Held Jr., cartooner of college youth, will be master of ceremonies in the series which opens with the University of Michigan featured on the premiere program.

Universities from which programs already have been arranged are the University of Chicago, Ohio State, Notre Dame and the University of Pennsylvania. No New England college or university has been promised on the series.

All sorts of college entertainment including campus plays, school bands and orchestras, singing groups, comedians, and soloists will be heard. A staff of radio production experts will aid to build the talent of each university and college into a rounded-out radio show. A. D. H.

Fascists Gain New Foothold West of Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 6 (AP)—Government forces were rushed today into the Las Rozas sector, 10 miles northwest of Madrid, to bolster defense of the vital El Escorial highway.

Fascists were known to have gained a foothold on the important communications line to the Guadarramas in what military commanders believed was a new attempt to drive a wedge through the besieged capital's western defenses.

Militiamen and international volunteers were heavily reinforced for a battle to drive the fascists back and keep the link with the mountain guard intact.

A War-Office bulletin reported that the defense forces were bombing fascist concentration positions between Majadahonda, base of the attack on the highways, and Las Rozas.

Socialist counter attacks, it said, inflicted heavy insurgent casualties in that sector and captured a store of rifles.

Continuous, heavy cannonading could be heard within the city where, despite the menace of insurgent encroachments, street hawkers thronged the streets peddling toys for the Spanish children's Christmas—the feast of epiphany.

A War Office communiqué from the southern front said insurgent Moors and Legionnaires who escaped to Government lines from the Jaen province town of Villa Harta reported Spanish officers were almost entirely replaced by Germans throughout Andalusia.

"Whole brigades are formed by Germans," the bulletin said, Government commanders were told.

Government troops were reported also to have penetrated deeper into Carabanchel Bajo, south of Madrid, and Villaverde Bajo.

Advices from the Guadalajara sector, to the northwest, said that recently captured positions were being fortified.

Vermont Girl Offers To Darn Socks For Whole University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 7—The prospect of darning the socks of the whole University of Vermont does not appall one girl, who apparently is taking the home economics course pretty seriously—in fact she actually seeks the job through a notice now placed on the university bulletin board.

And socks are not the only things she offers to repair—such services as turning of collars and cuffs on men's shirts, and fitting of dresses for girls, are also listed in her announcement.

This girl—a junior—is not alone in using the bulletin board to advertise services which help pay college expenses. Other students offer knitting instruction, hair dressing, typing and taxi service.

Douthat State Park Declared Most Scenic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An Ohioan, writing to the Virginia State Conservation Commission, said he found Douthat State park, near Clifton Forge, the best he ever had seen. In a letter to R. E. Burson, state park director, Dr. Ralph Reed of Cincinnati said in part:

"I have visited all the state and national parks in the East and central states and I have found none to equal the Douthat State park in scenic charm and interesting fauna and flora.

"I think it is in many ways an even more attractive region than the Great Smokies. I think you and your co-workers deserve a great deal of credit for the splendid work in conservation you are doing in Virginia."

The letter also praised L. E. Cooper, the custodian, for "the hospitality" shown Dr. Reed and his party.

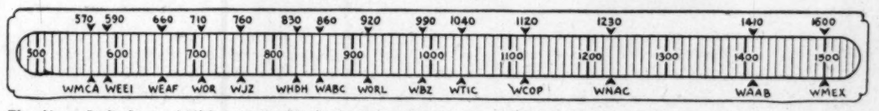
Saskatchewan Indians Enjoy Newspaper Comics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Newspapers, blamed for many of the ills of the world, have been responsible for a more kindly relationship between the whites and the Indians living remote from civilization far in the northern bush of Saskatchewan, airplane pilots report.

Indians during recent weeks have developed a great liking for the newspapers since they discovered the comic sections of the papers. Now each pilot arriving at a post with a bundle of papers is greeted by eager Indians, who later tease the whites until they give them the comic sections.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 "All Hands on Deck".....	"The Monitor Views the News'	"While the City Sleeps".....	Recordings and reports.....
5:15 "All Hands on Deck".....	"Rhythm Makers": orchestra	Tom Mix sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:30 Clyde Barrie, baritone.....	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:45 Checker Board; variety.....	"Sweethearts of the Air".....	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports.....
6:00 News; sport review.....	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service.....	Dinner concert.....
6:15 Dinner concert.....	orchestra; soloist.....	Soloist and clarinet.....	Dinner concert.....
6:30 Dinner Time Revue.....	News; music; sketch.....	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert.....
6:45 "Renfrew" sketch.....	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Dolores Barrymore; orchestra	Sport reports.....
7:00 "Poetic Melodies".....	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service.....
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch.....	Dramatic sketch.....	Voice of Experience.....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30 Alexander Woollcott.....	"Lum and Abner": sketch.....	Fred Hoey Salute.....	"Guess What?"; feature.....
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone.....	Adrian O'Brien, songs.....	"Symphonietta": recording
8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	"Congress and the Courts,"	Rudy Vallee's Hour; Edgar	Symphony Orchestra, Richard
8:15 James Barton; Henry	Senator Joseph O'Mahoney	Bergen; Paul Whiteman;	Hageman, conductor.....
8:30 Youngman; sketch; solo-	Norsemen Quartet.....	Bert Lahr; Ellsworth Vines;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.....
8:45 ists; Miller's Orchestra.....	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	Fred Perry	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.....
9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, con-	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	ductor.....	Boat; Robert Benchley;	George Harris's Orchestra.....
9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting:	Margaret McCrae; songs;	George Harris's Orchestra.....
9:45 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"Some Proposed Changes in	comedy; chorus; orchestra	Network sport program.....
10:00 "Your Adventure," with	the American Presidency";	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Network sport program.....
10:15 Floyd Gibbons.....	forum and questions.....	Bob Burns; guest soloists;	Network sport program.....
10:30 Dramatized news.....	NBC Jamboree; popular va-	Paul Taylor Chorus; Jimmie	Network sport program.....
10:45 Dramatized news.....	riety program.....	Dorsey's Orchestra.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.....
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.....	News; studio reports.....	Yankee News Service.....	"Musical Revue".....
11:15 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra....	"Romance, Inc".....	Bruins-Chicago game.....	Jack Eaves's Orchestra.....
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra....	Earl Hines's Orchestra.....	Henry Busse's Orchestra.....	Ted Weems's Orchestra.....
11:45 Red Nichols's Orchestra....	Hollywood silver jubilee.....	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra....

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketches.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers, chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings"; Alfred Wallenstein and concert orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

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Rhode Island College Grows To Fill Houses Built by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., Jan. 7—Enrollment at Rhode Island State College has steadily increased, and the campus has undergone rapid changes as buildings have been erected. The number of students has risen from 622 in 1930, to 1156 this year.

Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, president of the college, speaking of how things are moving, said:

"I hope that within the next five years Rhode Island will rank with the best schools in the country in the fields in which it is endeavoring to serve the State. Our science and engineering departments already have shown that they need have no inferiority complex, and they have won their share of honors when in competition with other schools."

PWA Buildings

Projects totaling $1,004,966 were approved by the Public Works Administration for increasing the facilities of the college. Dormitories and classrooms have been added; and, to wind up, an administration and library building is now being completed. No longer will it be necessary, President Bressler explains, to hold classes in attics and in cellar rooms. The problem of housing the students, too, has been solved by the help of PWA. Hereafter no large proportion of the students will be compelled to seek rooms off the campus in private dwellings.

Largest of the new structures is the home economics building, erected at a cost of $296,662. The administration and library building will be only slightly smaller, and will cost $233,000. A dormitory for women was put up at a cost of $180,000, and most of the other PWA outlay was for remodeling present buildings and for installing equipment. Since 1931, five fraternity houses have been built on the campus, as well as one sorority house.

Dr. Bessler is one college president who insists that an athletic coach should not fear losing his place if he fails to produce winning teams.

A former athletic coach himself, he maintains his interest in sports.

"We are proud of the results of our efforts in all phases of athletics at Rhode Island," he says. "It isn't necessary for coaches here to produce winning teams to hold their jobs. All that we ask is that they teach the boys to play the game hard and play it fair."

In recent years Rhode Island State has made a good showing in athletics, and two of its track stars were sent to Berlin with the United States Olympic team last year. The college has produced excellent cross country teams and its basketball teams this year and last year were among the best hereabouts.

The Governor Goes and the Governor Comes

By a Staff Photographer

Francis E. Kelly, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts — Charles F. Hurley, Governor of Massachusetts — Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor of Boston — Joseph B. Ely, Former Governor of Massachusetts — James Roosevelt, Son of the President

Hurley Gives Pledge of Sane Economy

(Continued From Page 9)

pense, on routine lgeal affairs. Thus, thousands of dollars in fees were paid, not only to the liquidating agents, but to the lawyers retained by them."

While it was expected the new chief executive might propose drastic police legislation for Boston, he instead devoted considerable time to a discussion of conditions and to a promise to study the problem thoroughly. He stood firmly against "home rule" for Boston police, thus dashing the hopes of Mayor Mansfield that he would favor returning to the Mayor power to appoint the commissioner.

The administration of his predecessor was subjected to a continued innuendo attack, when Governor Hurley said "politics has seemingly been playing a part in the police activities of Boston. This makes for demoralization of the department. Police and politics in combination constitute an unholy alliance which, in the end, would be destructive of the 'protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people,' for which government is instituted. . . .

"With the rise in recent years of so-called racketeering, and with the apparent letdown in morale so generally observed throughout the country, the problem of retaining an incourruptible police force and of securing the resolute apprehension and prosecution of offenders has become increasingly difficult.

"High example at the top is needed to maintain faithful service in the ranks. If it lies in the minds of subordinates that their head is subject to political influences, it will be difficult to persuade them that they should not, in a like manner, be considerate of such interests.

Unrest in Department

"For some time there has been unrest in the police department of Boston. Frequent changes in the commissionership may be partly responsible. Some degree of permanence is essential to proper administration."

Mr. Hurley concluded his police commission discussion by saying "it is my purpose to hold the police commissioner of Boston to a strict accountability for the rigid enforcement of the law."

Earlier in his address, while considering the problem of the state mental diseases department, which consumes approximately one quarter of the State's active income, Governor Hurley also directed what is interpreted as further criticism of the Curley regime.

Tendency Criticized

"There is reason," he said, "to believe that the proper care of the mentally sick, for which the Commonwealth holds itself duly responsible, is gradually being extended into fields where we cannot sensibly assume responsibility. There is in the public mind an ever-growing tendency, which has been deliberately fostered and directed, to throw upon the care of the Commonwealth many who should and could be cared for at home."

Mr. Hurley proposed an exhaustive study by a commission of five experts of the needs of the department for the next 10 years. The commission would outline the obligations and rights of the State in the subjects and develop a systematic building expansion plan.

Despite his evident attacks upon some policies of his predecessors, Mr. Hurley adopted as his own many legislative proposals of former Governor Curley.

Pensions for Judges

Pensions for aged judges was among the Curley proposals carried over. Making this proposal Mr. Hurley said, "It is imperative that the standing judges of all our courts should be enabled, without anxiety or worry, to pursue their labors toward securing justice for those who come before them."

Another proposal lifted from the Curley program is the recommendation that the practice of special justice on the civil side of the courts to which they are attached be abolished.

However, the new Governor carried the proposal further and recommended complete reorganization of the District Court system and complete elimination of special justices.

Consolidation Suggested

"I recommend," he said, "that earnest study be made by the General Court of the feasibility of a reorganization of our district courts and a consolidation of the courts of less populous districts, together with creation of a responsible head or heads, so that the standing justices may become fulltime justices with adequate compensation, thus removing them from the private practice of law."

Mr. Hurley also recommended a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to establish five- to eight-man juries in civil and criminal cases, with the exception of capital cases. He anticipates a possible saving of $300,000 to $500,000 through such a system.

Other Hurley recommendations included continuation for another year of the commission appointed to study development of the Port of Boston; a suitable appropriation for advertising the state's recreational advantages, a Curley idea adopted for the last two years; development of fish and game resources as a means of obtaining increased license revenue.

Biennial Sessions

The new Chief Executive also favored biennial legislative sessions, on the ground that he could find no substantial reason "why Massachusetts Legislatures should continue the present practice of meeting every year." He pointed to the possible saving of $300,000 annually through the biennial system.

During his address, the Governor also announced his intention to call a conference to obtain reductions in fire insurance rates.

In addition, he lashed out against speeding and drunken driving, making a definite pledge to demand "rigid enforcement of automobile laws, especially in connection with drunken driving and speeding on our highways. . . .

"Legal procedure must be so conducted that the public will be convinced violations are being prosecuted vigorously and impartially and that so-called 'fixing' is not being tolerated.

Street Law Enforcement

"The indiscriminate slaughter and mutilation of our people every year on our highways is a matter of grave concern. I pledge myself to an insistence on strict law enforcement in this direction, regardless of the parties involved."

The fifty-fourth Governor, in considering expenditures said, in view of the depression through which we have been passing, "it seems to me to be a time when sane economy is indispensable to the proper performance of our duties. . . .

"There can be no quarrel among us as to the propriety of investing in the essential needs of humanity, even when that investment involves sacrifice on the part of the more fortunate.

"What we must avoid, however, is a policy of extravagance in the disbursement of public funds. What we must resist is the temptation to squander the substance of those who have faith in our integrity. As custodians of the resources of the Commonwealth, we are charged with the definite obligation of conserving wisely and of spending judiciously."

Hurley Advertises Bay State Charms

Massachusetts, as a land of recreation, has natural charms that should be advertised to all in the nation. So spoke the Commonwealth's new Governor, Charles F. Hurley, in his inaugural address today, saying:

"Massachusetts presents to the tourist a diversity of unexcelled climatic and recreational facilities, from the sand dunes and magnificent bathing beaches of Cape Cod to the natural beauty of the Berkshires.

"Her historical associations are surpassed by no other state, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall and Plymouth are but a few of her famous shrines which have attracted and inspired sightseers from all over the world.

"Of public land suitable for recreation she possesses more than 1,200,000 acres; 35,000,000 people live within easy access of this extensive region; last year over 3,000,000 visitors spent lavishly in the enjoyment of its facilities.

"I recommend that a suitable appropriation be made for advertising our recreational advantages, that we co-operate with the New England regional planning board in making them more attractive and lucrative."

Steel Mill Heads See Boom Halted By Auto Walkout

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—Steel executives watching the spreading strikes in the automotive field, predicted last night that continuation of the strikes for two or three more days would have a serious effect on the present high rate of steel operations.

Humming along currently at 79½ per cent of capacity, the steel industry generally has not felt any adverse effects yet, due to a surplus of back orders, one source said. Steel men took the partial automobile shutdown as an opportunity to roll material for other manufacturing industries.

However, if the strikes continue, steel makers expect to receive sufficient stop-orders from automobile concerns to make serious inroads on their production schedules.

Dispute Over Flag At Dutch Wedding Ended, Berlin Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 6—The Third Reich last night announced a settlement of the misunderstanding with the Netherlands regarding an alleged insult to the official Swastika flag and the German national anthem in connection with the festivities attending the marriage of the Dutch Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld.

This dispute is now settled, the semiofficial comment states, and further comments in the press will automatically cease.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Dutch orchestra leader last night refused to conduct the National Socialist "Horst Wessel" at a royal entertainment attended by Queen Wilhelmina and the bridal couple.

It marked the lastest set-back to the Netherlands' hopes of keeping the wedding a "family affair" and avoiding international complications because of the German origin of Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, Crown Princess Juliana's fiancé.

Dr. Peter van Anrooy, a well-known conductor, explained later that he did not object to leading "Deutschland Uber Alles," which also was on the program, but would never play a political party song such as "Horst Wessel."

Boston Firm Takes Security Lawsuit To U. S. High Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A new attack on constitutionality of the Federal Social Security Act was filed in the Supreme Court today by Howes Brothers Company of Boston. The company filed a petition directed also at the Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance Act, which supplements the federal legislation. The petitioner contended the state act was ineffective because the federal law was unconstitutional.

The appeal was from a ruling by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts which dismissed the complaint, holding the federal act did not violate the Constitutional rights of the petitioner.

Howes Brothers was represented by Edward F. McClennen, Boston attorney, who was counsel for George P. Davis of Boston in his recent attack on the unemployment insurance section of the federal law.

The Supreme Court refused Monday to pass on the Davis appeal at this time.

The federal act imposes an unemployment tax on employers. Of the amount collected 90 per cent is refunded to the states which have adopted a program approved by the Federal Social Security board. The new attack was directed principally against this assessment.

Alabama Sales Taxes Stir Double Protest

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 7 (AP)—Special trains, buses and automobiles brought Alabama merchants by the hundreds into Montgomery yesterday to protest a proposed 2 per cent general sales tax. Downtown in Montgomery Circuit Court, counsel for the Consumers Anti-Sales Tax Association started a legal fight on the administration's 1½ per cent gross receipt tax on retail sales and amusements that went into effect Jan. 1. The sales tax bill would repeal this and make the tax mandatory on the consumer.

Chief points in the legal attack on the gross receipts tax were: that the act both raises and appropriates revenues and is in part both a revenue and an appropriation law; that the instructions of Gov. Bibb Graves to the State Tax Commission not to collect the tax on new and used cars, cotton and cottonseed composed an "unjust, arbitrary and illegal" discrimination against merchants.

Vermont for Milk Quiz

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7 (AP)—The House of Representatives adopted a resolution today directing its agricultural committee to prepare a bill establishing a commission to investigate conditions affecting the handling of milk in county plants. The commission would be instructed to learn the activity of both the proprietary interests and the co-operative groups as well as all agencies which purchase and market milk produced in Vermont. There was no opposition.

6600 Miles for Ha'penny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Postcards carried 6600 miles by air mail for a half-penny each, reached here recently. They were sent by visitors to the Johannesburg Exhibition. This is the first time that halfpenny air-mail stamps have been issued.

Barrows Calls for Economy

(Continued From Page 9)

to approve any bill calling for a major appropriation of money, unless the bill at the same time carries with it revenue provisions."

He pointed out that such legislation is expected of the Legislature, even though it may mean sacrifice to many. "We should not fail the thousands of deserving aged citizens, as well as the blind persons and dependent children," he added.

Managing Liquor

Governor Barrows saw a chance to readjust the state liquor business by decreasing the overhead and the personnel. "So long as the State is in the business, it would seem logical to apply merchandising methods," he said. He said he advocated that liquor be handled through the Bureau of Purchases rather than the Commission.

Keeping Up Roads

Further bond issues for highways or bridges should be discouraged, the Governor advised, suggesting, however, that roads of the "farm to market" type be expanded and improved as rapidly as possible. He recommended that more attention be paid to maintenance, and that the law providing assessment of direct taxes for highways be repealed. He would have the law providing for segregation of certain highway funds amended. To segregate such funds would "cause the State financial embarrassment," he warned, in urging an amendment making them available for temporary usage, rather than permitting them to lie idle.

Licensing

He suggested elimination of the Maine State Planning Board, created in 1934, and for which ERA funds were used in some measure. He said he did not consider its continuance necessary, or that state money should be used for it.

He recommended that the policy to assure graded agricultural products be continued; and he advised that if the practice of issuing complimentary fishing and hunting licenses is to be continued, the Legislature should legalize it.

For the Department of State, he recommended motor number files to assist police and greater restrictions on license issuance. He suggested also that some regulation be adopted anent "house trailers."

Finally, the Governor asked for improvement of National Guard facilities, and he recommended continuation of marketing campaigns for the sea and shore fisheries.

G. O. P. Exults

Wide World

Lewis O. Barrows
Succeeds Brann as Governor of Maine

Markham Discourages West Yarmouth Dredging

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, reported unfavorably today on requests for improvements of Lewis bay and harbor at West Yarmouth, Mass.

General Markham said there was "no commercial development anticipated" and only a few fishing boats and yachts would benefit from construction of channels at the entrance to the harbor and into Hyannis inner harbor. He also recommended rejection of a request to remove or buoy Fiddle Head rock.

Federal Job Sought For Defeated Candidate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Senator Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire recommended to President Roosevelt today a federal appointment for William T. Rogers, former Democratic representative from that state who was defeated for the Senate in the last election. Mr. Brown did not specify any particular job, but indicated a War Department position would be fitting since Mr. Rogers served on the House Military Committee.

Safeway Stores' Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Safeway Stores System, operating on the Pacific coast and in other sections, reported for four weeks ended Dec. 26 sales of $27,400,666 compared with $24,724,486 in the similar period last year, an increase of 10.8 per cent.

Hoey Inaugurated; North Carolina To Debate Liquor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 7—Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat, dry, Methodist and Mason, became Governor of North Carolina at noon today, when the oath of office was administered to him in the municipal auditorium, by Chief Justice W. P. Stacy of the State Supreme Court, in the presence of more than 5000 persons. Former State Senator W. P. Horton was inaugurated as lieutenant governor; Thad S. Eure, secretary of state; George Ross Pou, state auditor; Charles M. Johnson, state treasurer; Clyde Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, and A. A. F. Seawell, attorney general. These, all constitutional officers, will hold office until January, 1941.

The General Assembly met yesterday for its regular biennial sitting. It is expected the session will last at least four months, although the legislator's pay will stop at the end of 60 days, unless the extended time takes the form of a special session. The liquor question will be one of the chief topics that must be considered. The main issue will be whether the sale of alcoholic beverages, if allowed, will be supervised by the counties or by the State, and which will get the bulk of the revenue. The 1935 legislature provided for 19 counties to sell liquor. This they have done for two years, with the State receiving only 3 per cent of the gross receipts, in the form of sales taxes.

Whatever trend appears probable, the united dry forces, under the leadership of Dr. William Louis Poteat of Wake Forest, will attempt to stem the wet tide by not only seeking to prevent the extension of territory in which the sale of liquor is allowed but by attempting to have the present laws allowing the sale of alcoholic beverages in 19 counties repealed.

Taxation also will claim attention. Attempts to repeal the levy on sales undoubtedly will be made, but this form of taxation will not be eliminated at this time, the political leaders say. However, there is a strong probability that prepared meals and some items of food bought at stores will be given the exemption they enjoyed when the tax was first levied, four years ago. Liquor advocates are expected to use their strongest arguments as a weapon against the sales tax, by urging the substitution of license money, but it is not believed that this will meet with success.

North Carolina was the first state to take over the full operation, for the entire session, of all its public schools; it was, also the first to take over the support of all its roads. These two "experiments" have become fixed policies. The question in the future will not be turning schools and roads back on the local communities but how maintenance can be improved. Increased appropriations undoubtedly will be voted both schools and roads.

Social security legislation, passed at a special session that lasted a week, in December, and was marked by the absence of a single negative vote, may be amended at the regular session, but it is thought the law passed then will stand up in the main.

Women to Boost Merchant Marine

Women became a factor in the American Merchant Marine today, for the first time in Boston, when the newly established Women's Organization for the Advancement of the American Merchant Marine held its first regular meeting at the Hotel Statler.

First activity to be placed on the docket will be to help conduct the annual essay contest in Metropolitan Boston on "The American Merchant Marine." This contest, sponsored by the Propeller Club of the United States, is for high school pupils, and focuses wide attention on American shipping, with the best compositions winning prizes in the respective localities.

Aim of the women is to increase interest in the plan in the schools and homes in efforts to bring to Boston some of the awards that have been going mostly to other districts, according to Mrs. Francis Minot, wife of the naval architect, who is president of the organization. Each year, attractive ocean trips overseas are offered for the best essays.

Federal Court Hears 'Windfall' Tax Appeal

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Federal "windfall" tax question was brought to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here Jan. 5, but with no immediate prospect of a decision on its constitutional aspects. The court heard arguments, only slightly tinged with the constitutionality angle, on a refusal by the District Court to hear a petition for an injunction against collection of the tax on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction.

The "windfall" or "unjust enrichment" tax was enacted by Congress to collect 80 per cent of old AAA processing taxes which had not been paid pending litigation and which had not been refunded to consumers. The White Packing Company of Salisbury, N. C., after receiving back less than $40,000 put in escrow pending litigation before the AAA was declared invalid by the Supreme Court, petitioned for an injunction against being forced to pay the "windfall" tax, claiming it was merely an effort of Congress to collect a tax which already had been declared illegal.

Earle Reasserts Rebuke of Bar On Ethics Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 7—The patron saint of the American Bar Association is not Saint Ives, "who never took a fee for pleading of the poor," according to a remark made by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, in a communication to Sterling G. McNees, president of the Bar Association of this State.

The comment was provoked by a letter, in which Mr. McNees averred that lawyers who had "devoted much time to the work of their state and county bar associations" were "greatly disturbed" by Governor Earle's "sweeping indictment" of them at a conference on crime. Mr. McNees added that he had asked "a very able committee," composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, to make a report on the subject. He would, therefore, be thankful if the Governor would make available to the commitee information upon which his charges were based.

Tribunal of People

"Permit me to observe that I am not on trial, but rather that the courts and bar associations of America are on trial before the greatest tribunal of all, the people," Governor Earle said in reply. "The Pennsylvania Bar Association was among the loudest and most offensive in its savage attacks upon the principles of social justice. Reactionary interests have always owned it. As an illustration, I might point particularly to the fact that although juvenile delinquency and crime are increasing, it is actively opposing the child labor amendment, one of the most effective of all weapons against juvenile crime."

Transit Case

The Governor charged that the state Bar Association and the American Bar Association were "saturated with toryism."

"The people of America are thoroughly disgusted with hairsplitting lawyers, with judges who render decisions that favor concentrated wealth in opposition to the public interest," he continued. "Your 'very able committee' might devote some of its time to investigation of the ethical standards of the lawyers who created and defend 999-year leases the Pennsylvania Rapid Transit underlies, as well as holding companies and service companies that milk Pennsylvania electrics, gas, telephone and water companies of earnings that should go into rate reduction for Pennsylvania consumers."

Steel Union Leaders Report Climax Near

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7 (AP)—Leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization drive to unionize the steel industry reported yesterday their organization work has swung into its most active phase.

Unofficially, they said, a climax to unionization work may be expected by the time they have formed 250 lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—expected within 30 days by many observers.

Latest figures of the steel workers organizing committee showed 154 lodges already set up.

A national convention of members will be called, after 250 lodges have been organized to formulate demands regarding wages and working hours.

John D. Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization and immediate subordinate of John L. Lewis, asked if he thought the steel campaign had progressed as well as the one in the automotive industry, replied, "Of course not. But we are well satisfied and confident success in steel is near.

No More 'Forgotten Men' In North Carolina Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The dawn of 1937 found not a single "forgotten man" in the North Carolina prison system, it was announced here by Edwin M. Gill, paroles commissioner, who has completed a survey to determine how many of them existed. It was found that there were many, but now each prisoner has been checked up, and each will be in line to have his case considered for possible parole.

In July, when Mr. Gill started the survey, there were found 1305 "forgotten men." By Dec. 1, a total of 1190 had been interviewed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEY'S
Snow White Sale
a
January Event
Salina, Warren and Jefferson Sts., Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

January Sale
FURS
Special Purchases from our regular New York Furriers at 1936 prices bring to you these unusual values.
Swagger Coats
Princess Styles
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$88 and $199
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C. E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
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SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
Special groups of
Suits and Overcoats
at substantial reductions!
WELLS & COVERLY

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EDWARDS
January Sales
Offer many fine opportunities to invest that bonus or dividend check for a substantial saving.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Freshen Your Floors with
RUGS FROM HOWE & ROGERS
Rochester's Outstanding Rug Store Since 1857
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Now available!
The SAVINGS of Forman's Annual
SALE of UNDERWEAR and CORSETS
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Where SILENCE is GOLDEN
The ELECTROLUX (gas) Refrigerator doesn't say a word or make a sound. It is absolutely noiseless. Yet, its economy, charm and efficiency SPEAK LOUDER than WORDS.
An ELECTROLUX is easy to buy on the Low Cost Purchase Plan
ROCHESTER GAS and ELECTRIC CORP.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Priced at Very Special
JANUARY SAVINGS
$7.50 FLEXEES CORSET
$5.00
Flexees represents modern, scientific corsetry at its best. Fashioned of the finest tissue-thin Lastique, it reproportions the figure with maximum comfort. Seams are marvels of ingenious workmanship . . . perfectly smooth and flat. A strip of velvety-soft fabric protects the skin from the flat talon side closure. This garment has every detail that distinguishes our regular $7.50 garment . . . special for January only.
Other Flexees made to sell at $7.50 and $12.50, specially priced at $5 and $8.50.
Corsets, Third Floor

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Listed Stock Quotations

Upsurge in Market Is Led by Steels, Rails and Utilities

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Advance On Broad Front In Fast Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Buying forces swept over the stock market today and whirled prices up fractions to 3 or more points in one of the fastest sessions of the past several weeks.

Inspiration for the swift thrust was attributed partly to a somewhat better turn in the General Motors strike situation and to the apparently favorable reception given the President's message to Congress.

Short covering was said to have been a contributing factor, especially in the automotive group. The steels, rails and utilities ran neck-and-neck with the motors on the upward jaunt. The ticker tape frequently was behind floor dealings. Most of the leaders were around their best levels of the day near the final hour.

Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

With federal conciliators pushing the issue, some observers thought negotiations between the leading motors manufacturer and the unions might get under way quickly and thus bring an end to shutdowns that have already thrown thousands out of work.

In the forefront of the forward push were Chrysler, General Motors, Nash, Yellow Truck, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Vanadium, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Standard Gas, Public Service of N. J., Consolidated Gas, American Power & Light, du Pont, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Deere, Pure Oil, Armour & Co., Westinghouse, Loew's, Electric Power & Light, Kelvinator, Electric Auto-Lite, Newport Industries, American Chain, American Woolen preferred, Douglas Aircraft, Congoleum, Mohawk Carpet, Pullman, American Locomotive and American Car & Foundry.

Bond Prices Higher

Higher prices ruled in the bond market today, with activity centering on domestic corporate issues.

The United States Government group teetered slightly, with gains the more impressive. Improvement ranged to ⅛ and losses to 2-32 of a point.

Foreign bonds moved up on light volume, with German and Japanese issues out in front, up major fractions. Italian obligations edged higher and most South Americans made some headway.

Among the domestic carrier issues moving upward were Southern Railway 4s, Frisco 4½s, New York Central 5s, St. Paul 5s and North Western 4¾s. Utilities to improve included Abitibi Paper & Power 5s, International Telephone 5s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Studebaker 6s stood out as gainers in the industrial section.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Stocks held close to peak levels of the session in late trading on the curb exchange today after a broad mid-day buying wave had stretched gains throughout the list.

Utilities swung to the forefront of the drive as the market gathered the best headway on the upside seen in some time. American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, American Light & Traction, United Gas and Niagara Hudson moved up fractionally to more than a point.

Among industrials, advances of fractions to about 4 points were recorded in Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, Pan American Airways, New Jersey Zinc and Babcock & Wilcox.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 7, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	145¼	145¼	145½	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	66½	66¼	66¼	66½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	30¾	30	30¼	30¾
..	Bos & Me	8½	8½	8½	8¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	41½	39¾	41	39¾
..	Bos & Me C pf	12	12	12	10½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	18	17½	18	17½
..	Bos & Me st C pf	14½	14	14½	14
..	Bos & Me st D pf	18	18	18	16
..	Brown Durrell	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
..	Copper Range	14	13¾	14	13¾
..	East Gr & Fuel	7½	7	7½	6½
6.00	East G&F pf	61½	61½	61½	62
..	East Mass SR of B	15½	15	15	15
..	Eastern SS	12	11	12	11½
8.00	Edison Elec*	155	154	154	157½
1.00	Employers Group	23¼	22¾	23¼	23½
2.80a	First Nat Stores	50¾	50¼	50½	50½
..	Isle Royale	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
..	Narr Rac A	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¼
6.00	NE Tel & Tel	139½	138¾	138¾	139
..	North Butte	7¼c	7c	7c	7¼c
2.50a	Old Colony	28	26½	28	26
1.15a	Old Dominion	1	1	1	1
..	Quincy Min pf	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
.40	Shawmut Assoc	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
..	Sulliv Mach	26	25	26	27
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
..	Unit Gas	11	10½	11	10¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	93¾	93½	93¾	93
..	Un Mach pf	..	41¾	41	41¾
..	Utah M&T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

*Ex-dividend: a Paid in 1936, no regular rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
May	1.33¾	1.34	1.33¼	1.33⅝	+.01⅜	
July	1.17⅝	1.17¾	1.16¾	1.17¼	+.01¼	
Sept.	1.14½	1.14½	1.13⅝	1.14⅛	+.01¼	
	Corn					
May	1.10⅜	1.10¾	1.09¾	1.10½	+.01¼	
July	1.06⅛	1.06¾	1.06	1.06⅝	+.01⅛	
Sept.	1.02	1.02½	1.01¾	1.02⅜	+.01⅜	
	Oats					
May	.53⅜	.53¾	.53	.53⅜	+.01	
July	.47	.47⅛	.46⅝	.47	+.01	
Sept.	.45	.45	.44⅞	.44⅝	+ ⅜	
	Rye					
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅜	1.14	1.14	+.01¼	
July	1.07	1.07⅛	1.06½	1.06¾	+.01¼	
Sept.	.99	.99½	.98¼	.98¾	+.01¼	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.29⅛	1.28	1.28⅝	+.02
July	1.24⅛	1.23⅛	1.23½	+.02

Utility Cuts Benefit Shippers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Electric rate reductions aggregating $1,827,000; telephone reductions totaling $500,000, and lower freight charges reflecting savings to shippers of $900,000, were announced for 1936 by State Utilities Commissioner Stanley Winborne. Utilities and freight reductions during the past four years, Mr. Winborne pointed out, aggregate $14,000,000.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
March	14.75	15.00	14.74	15.00	+.20	
June	15.04	15.26	15.04	15.27	+.22	
September	15.28	15.45	15.28	15.45	+.19	

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 7	Last Jan. 6
15¾	9¾	Adams Express (.55)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	27	26½	27	26⅝
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	80¼	78½	80¼	78¾
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4¼
17½	13	*Alaska Juneau (.80¶)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (b)	4½	4	4½	4
61½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	49¼	46½	49	45⅝
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	48	45¼	48	44⅜
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	48½	45¼	48	44¼
64½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	45⅞	44	45⅝	43½
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	37¼	37	37½	37
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	232	230	231	230½
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜
20½	6¾	*Allied Stores (.20b)	16⅞	16½	16¾	17⅛
96	89	Allied Stores pf (5)	94	83¼	83¼	83⅜
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	78½	77¾	78⅜	77¾
34½	19⅝	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	21	20½	21	..
5⅝	4	Amal Leather	5½	5¼	5⅜	..
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	36⅜	36	36½	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	110⅞	107½	110⅝	108¼
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	84½	84	84½	83½
58½	36	Am Bank Note (1¶)	40	39¼	39	39⅞
81	35⅝	Am Brake S&F (2¶)	70⅜	70	70⅝	69
137½	110	Am Can (4¶)	119¾	118½	119½	118⅞
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	61⅜	60	61½	59⅞
100	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	96	95½	96	95½
78¼	31	Am Chain & Cables (4b)	75¼	73½	75	73¼
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	13¾	13⅝	13¾	14
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	26⅜
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30⅜	30	30⅜	29¾
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅜
14⅝	9¾	Am European	14	13	14	13½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	8⅞	8½	8⅜	8¼
60⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	62¼	60¾	61½	60⅜
50½	25	Am & For Pow 6	51	51	51	51
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	27	25⅝	27	24⅝
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	19	19	18⅝
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	7½	6¾	7⅛	6¾
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40¶)	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¼
46	31½	Am Hide L pf (3)	38½	38	38½	37½
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
15½	9⅜	Am International (.40b)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜
48¾	23½	Am Locomotive	47⅛	45¾	47¼	45½
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	116¾	116¼	116⅝	117
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	24½	23⅝	24½	24½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11½
54⅞	27	Am Metal	53¾	52⅝	53¾	52½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	15	14	15	13¾
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71¾	71⅜	71¾	70⅝
87½	43	Am P&L 6 pf (6%)	85	84⅞	85	83½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	26¼	25¾	26¼	25¾
165½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	164¼	164	164¼	164
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	34½	33⅜	34½	33¾
39¾	23	Am Safety Razor (2¶)	34	34	34	34
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
45½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43¼	42½	42½	42¾
103	50¼	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96⅜	93¾	96⅜	93¼
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	150	150	150	..
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106¼	105½	105½	106¼
71½	37½	Am Snuff (3¶)	66¼	65	66¼	64½
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries	63¾	61⅞	63¾	62
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	113	113	113	..
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
63¾	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55¼	54¾	55¼	55¼
143	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	143	143	143	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Tel & Tel (5)	24	23½	23⅛	23¾
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	186½	184½	186⅛	184⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	95½	94⅜	95½	94½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98	96	98	96½
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147½	147½	147½	147
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17½
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	27¾	26¼	27	26½
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½	103
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅛
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	68⅝	66¼	67⅜	68¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead & S	..	7⅛	6¾	7
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	44½	44½	44½	..
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	54⅞	53⅜	54⅝	53
89½	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	93¾	90¾	93¾	90¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19¼	19¾	18½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	106	106	106	..
43	9	Andes Copper	33½	33⅛	33⅛	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (2¶)	43	41	41	42½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109	109	109	109
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	86½	86	86½	85½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	62½	60¾	62½	61½
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15⅜	15½	15½	15½
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	15½	15¼	15⅜	..
27½	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	22	21¼	22	21⅜
88½	58	Atchison T&SF (2b)	74¾	73¼	73⅞	73
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102⅜	101¾	102⅜	101¾
49	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47	46¼	46¾	46¼
35	26⅜	Atl Refining (1¶)	32½	31⅜	32½	31⅝
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16	16	16	16
54¼	26⅝	Austin Nichols	30¾	30½	30¾	30
10⅛	5¾	Austin Nichols pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
94⅞	24½	Baldwin L pf (h)	89½	89½	89½	86¾
7¾	2¾	Baldwin Ltd (h)	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	89½	89	89½	..
76½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	71¾	20⅞	21¾	20⅞
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35¼	34⅝	35¼	34¾
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43	43	43	..
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	38¾	38	38¾	38¼
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	26½
131	62¼	Barker Bros pf	119	119	119	..
28⅛	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	30	29¼	30	29⅜
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¼	18¾	19¼	18
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1h)	26⅛	25½	25½	25¾
100	100	Beatrice Cf pf 5ww	102	102	102	101¾
16¾	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	13½	13½	13½	13½
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	26¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅜
28	18	Best & Co (2½¶)	22	21½	22	21¾
105	100	Beth Steel (1½b)	76⅜	75	76⅜	74½
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅜	19	19	19¼
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¶)	65½	65½	65½	64
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	34¼	33⅝	34¼	33½
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	24⅜	23⅜	24	23⅝
38½	18¾	Bloomingdale (1b)	32½	32½	32½	..
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (7)	93½	93½	93½	..
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34¾	34⅛	34¾	34
63¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	43½	42	43½	41½
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (4)	89¼	89	89	89
47	39	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	43½	42¾	43½	43½
32⅛	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	77⅜	76	77¼	75
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
1½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	4¼	3⅝	4¼	3⅝
18⅞	12⅜	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	17⅜	17	17⅜	16⅞
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	55½	54⅜	55¼	54
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	49	49	49	48½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40¶)	43	43	43	42½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51½	51½	51½	51½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101½	101½	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	35	35	35	..
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50¾	49¼	50¾	49¼
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	50	50	50	49
22⅛	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	22¾	21¾	22¼	21⅝
21⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	21½	20⅞	21½	20½
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	13	12⅜	12⅞	12¾
115½	86	Budd Mfg pf	98	98	98	..
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10
35½	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	38	36⅞	38	36¾
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	51
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33½	32½	33⅛	32⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
33½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	27	27	27	..
21¾	14¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	25½	24¼	25	..
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
33¼	29⅞	Butler pf (1½)	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc (.85b)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
20⅛	14½	Byers	28¾	27⅞	28½	27⅞
86½	54½	Byers pf	87½	86½	87½	86
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	27	27	27	27
		—C—				
48¾	30¼	*Calif Packing (2)	46½	46	46½	46
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	16¾	15¾	16⅛	15⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
30¾	10¾	Canada Dry	30	29	29⅝	29½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15⅝	15	15⅝	14½
37	16	Cannon Mills (4b)	61	61	61	61
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	14½	15½	16½	..
6¾	3¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¼
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	151	145½	150	146
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	88	86½	87¼	8 7
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27¾	27	27¼	27⅝
116	106	Celanese of (h)	108	108	108	106½
30⅞	19	Celotex Co	29	28½	29¼	28¾
86	54	Celotex Co pf (1¼a)	82½	80¾	82½	80½
37½	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	37¼	37	37	36¾
9⅜	6⅝	Centra 'Foundry	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
57	35	Central RR of N J	39¼	39	39¼	38
23½	23¼	Cen Violeta Sugar	23¼	22⅞	23	23
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	106¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	73⅞	72⅜	73½	72½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	17½	16⅜	17⅜	16⅝
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	70¼	68	69⅜	69
28¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	28	26¾	27¾	25⅞
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	67	66⅝	67	66⅜
8¼	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	8½	8	8½	8¼
21¾	1¼	Chi & Get West (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
14⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15¼	14¼	15¼	14
33¾	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	31½	31	31½	31
27¼	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2½
4⅞	2⅛	Chi& N western (h)	4	3¾	4	3¾
5¾	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P (h)	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¼
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N west pf (h)	12⅜	11¾	12½	11½
24⅞	12½	ChiPneu Tool	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	24¼
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pm (3½g)	62½	61½	62	61¾
3	1⅛	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7¼	6½	7	6⅝
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
32⅜	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (h)	25½	25½	25½	..
30½	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	21½	21¾	21½	20¾
14¾	7	Childs Company	13¾	13½	13¾	13
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	119¼	116¼	119⅛	115½
23	15½	Chy Ice & Fuel (2)	19½	19	19	19¼
89¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86	85¼	86	85
13½	4¾	City Stores	10	10	10	9¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equip (1.60¶)	35	33⅜	34⅜	33½
111¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	113	112	112	..
41¾	26⅜	Cleve Elec Ill pf (2)	36¼	35¾	36⅛	35¾
77¼	48	Cluett Peabody (3)	89	86¾	87½	84½
134	84	Coca Cola (2¶)	124	123	123½	122½
21¼	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½¶)	21½	20¾	21½	20¾
66⅞	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	59⅝	58	59¼	57⅝
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112¾	112½	112½	..
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	47	45⅞	46¾	45¾
36½	19	Colo & Southern	23½	22½	23½	21¾
37½	19½	Colo & So 1pf	25	25	25	24¾
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19¾	19½	19½	19
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	36¼	35¼	36	35½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	120½	119½	120¼	119
84¾	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	69	68½	69	67⅝
91⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	76	75⅝	76	75½
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	19¼	18⅜	18⅞	18½
8½	2¼	Commwlth & So	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	72¼	71	72¼	70⅞
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14¼
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	39½	37½	39	37⅝
19⅜	6	Consol Cigar	18¼	17¾	17⅞	18
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	80	80	80	..
9¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	10	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜
37½	12½	Consol Coal pf vtc	40⅜	38½	38½	39½
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (2g)	17½	16⅜	17½	16⅞
28⅝	21¼	Consol Ed NY (.25)	45¾	44	45¼	44¼
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107½
9⅜	3⅞	Consol Laundries	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10½
17½	11⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	17¼	16⅞	17	16⅞
12⅜	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	10	10	10	10⅜
1⅝	61	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅝	1	..
26¼	15¾	Container n (1¶)	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¾
35⅜	10⅝	Cont Baking A	32⅜	32½	32⅝	32¼
4	1⅜	Cont Baking B	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
109	67¼	Cont Baking pf (9g)	104	104	104	104
68½	45⅛	Cont Can (2¶)	68¾	67⅛	68¾	67⅞
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21	20½	21	20½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.60¶)	40	39¼	40	39¾
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
44½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¾b)	45	44¼	45	44
46	25	Cont Steel (1)	27¾	27½	27¾	28¼
89½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	64¾	64½	64¾	64½
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3¶)	69¼	68	68	68
7⅜	4	Cosden	6¾	6⅝	6½	6⅝
50½	24	Crane Co	48½	47	48½	48
37½	35	Cream of Wheat (2¶)	35½	35¾	35¾	35⅞
35⅜	15¾	Crosley Radio (1¾b)	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
91½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (4b)	76	74½	76	74½
49¾	44	Crown Cork pf xw (3½)	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½
19½	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	18½	17⅞	18½	17⅜
56⅜	28	Crucible Steel	54½	52½	54¼	52½
3⅜	1⅞	Cuba Co.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14¾	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	13	12⅝	12¾	12¾
139	83½	Cuban Am Sug pf	125	122	124	..
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	40½	40¾	40¾	40¼
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19¾	19	19¾	18¾
114	99⅜	Curtis Pub pf (7)	108	107	107	109½
9½	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	⅛⅝	6¾	6½
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19¼
70½	36

Business and Industry

SEC to Co-operate With Reserve Board in Regulating Market

Commerce and Finance

Factors Indicate Continued Trade Rise, Says Service

The favorable factors outweigh the unfavorable, according to the United Business Service, Boston, in a survey of the business outlook for 1937.

The basic constituents which act to maintain the recovery trend, as well as those which operate as obstacles, are enumerated below.

Stimulating Forces

1. The momentum of recovery already attained.
2. The rising level of purchasing power—higher pay rolls, larger farm income, and increased dividends.
3. Further acceleration of building activity.
4. Rehabilitation of operating facilities of railroads, utilities, and industrial plants.
5. Progress toward a balanced federal budget.
6. Continued low interest rates and pressure of investment funds seeking satisfactory return.

Recovery Obstacles

1. Increased operating expenses—wages, taxes, higher raw material costs.
2. More strikes and threats of labor trouble.
3. Likelihood of further unsettling legislative action.
4. Danger of war abroad.
5. Restrictions on credit expansion.

The lifting forces cited above are considerably more potent than those in the opposing group. The strongest stimulating factor is the recovery momentum already attained. Purchasing power is high and will remain high. Business once set rolling generates demand for construction as well as production facilities that insure the prosperity of heavy industry, and cause further increases in employment. Further progress in the rehabilitation of railroads, utilities, and industrial plants, and sharp gains in residential construction appear ahead.

Government - forced inflation through deficit financing will be much less in 1937 than in the past two years. Federal spending will probably be reduced somewhat, but the chief contribution toward budget balance will come from the increase in government revenue resulting from larger incomes, more imports, and from the Social Security taxes.

Credit Expansion

It seems most likely that an expansion of private credit in the form of new securities, mortgages, and bank loans will take up the slack—rising more than government borrowing declines. This growth of credit plus a more active tempo of trade will bring about an advance in the commodity price level.

Higher wages are already a factor to be reckoned with. Strikes and labor demands, backed by more or less governmental encouragement, are certain to raise costs of production in the coming year. These wage increases, will however, further swell demand for consumer goods, expanding the volume of trade. Prospects of a constitutional amendment and threats of "social reform" legislation will restrain business confidence. An outbreak of war abroad might cause temporary unsettlement in the stock market, but its effect on business in the country would be stimulating. Another increase in bank reserve requirements is expected, but the credit supply will remain ample.

Good Year Expected

In conclusion, it is the opinion of the United Business Service that 1937 will be the best business year since 1929. The main trend of stock prices should continue upward. A relatively stable level of government and high grade corporate bond prices is expected. Wholesale prices are likely to be higher. Earnings in 1937 will probably average 15 to 20 per cent above 1936. Some industries are in line for sharper earnings expansion next year than others. Lines of business which are expected to fare the best in 1937 include the following:

Where Sharpest Gains Are Likely	
Aircraft Mfg.	Railroads
Building Materials	Railroad Equip.
Machinery	Rubber and Tires
Non-Ferrous Metals	Steel (heavy)

Continued Improvement Indicated	
Agricultural Equip.	Office Equipment
Chemicals	Petroleum
Electrical Equip.	Public Utilities
Motion Pictures	Retail Trade

Steamship Company Raises Pay of Licensed Engineers

NEW YORK (AP)—Wage increases for licensed engineers on Moore-McCormick Steamship Company vessels, operating trans-Atlantic and on the Lakes, effective Jan. 1, were announced by William Gallagher, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers of America, as having been granted by the company.

Moore-McCormick is the first marine employer to reward its employees for loyalty during the seamen's strike, Mr. Gallagher said.

The increases range from $20 to $55 a month. Mr. Gallagher said the bonus system, which provides an extra $5 a month for each year's service will be continued.

The International Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is not among those unions that have been on strike for several weeks along the eastern seaboard.

R. C. C. Liquidating Distribution

WASHINGTON — The Railroad Credit Corporation on Jan. 15, 1937, will makes it 37th liquidating distribution to participating carriers, amounting to $735,407, or 1 per cent of the contributed funds, according to E. G. Buckland, president of the corporation. Of this amount $393,388 will be paid in cash and $342,019 credited on carriers' indebtedness to the corporation. This will bring the total amount distributed to 69 per cent of the fund or $50,743,089. Of this total $24,769,855 will have been returned in cash and $25,973,234 in credits.

F. C. C. Head Predicts Record Power Output

By the Associated Press

Washington

Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Power Commission predicted that final figures would show electric energy production reached a new high record in 1936.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the total production will exceed 113 billion kilowatt hours, and nearly 14 billions more than the 99.4 billion produced in 1935—an increase of between 14 and 15 per cent."

He urged utilities to increase their capacities or face the prospect of a demand for power they will be unable to meet by 1939.

Lumber Production In U. S. in 1936 Is 20 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — National lumber production in 1936 was about 23,000,000,000 board feet, or 20 per cent above the 1935 output, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

In 1936 mills reporting to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association showed shipments 2 per cent below production; new orders, 3 per cent above. On the basis of reports of identical mills, the year's shipments and orders showed approximately the same increase over 1935 as the production gain.

Unfilled orders at the mills at the close of 1936 were heavier than at any period since 1929, due partly to restricted shipments caused by maritime strikes. Softwood unfilled orders were the equivalent of 51 days' production of the reporting mills, compared with 31 days a year ago. Gross softwood stocks at the end of 1936 were the equivalent of 146 days' production, compared with 136 days at the end of 1935.

Of the 1935 total, reported by 11,485 mills to the Census Bureau, 16,012,893,000 feet is softwoods; 3,145,708,000 feet, hardwoods. The southern pine output was 36 per cent of the total softwood production; Douglas fir was 30 per cent; Ponderosa pine, 16 per cent. Oak was 36 per cent of the hardwood total; red gum, 14 per cent; maple, 13 per cent.

Southern pine was the leading species cut in 14 states in 1935, in seven of which more than 500,000,000 feet each was reported. Washington and Oregon contributed 95 per cent of the total Douglas fir cut; Oregon and California, 68 per cent of the Ponderosa pine.

Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Mississippi were leading states in oak manufacture; Louisiana, South Carolina and Arkansas in butput of gum; Michigan and Wisconsin in maple production.

Japan Is Largest Importer of Cotton

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported in a survey of the world trade in cotton that Japan had replaced the United Kingdom as the largest cotton importer since 1929 while South American countries expanded as exporters.

The United States was the chief supply source in the 15 year period from 1921 to 1935.

In the pre-World War period 1909-1913, Europe took about 80 per cent of world production and Japan about 11 per cent. From 1931 to 1935, Europe bought 66 per cent of the world total, Japan 28 per cent, China about 5 per cent.

The Japan figure was higher than that for any single country.

This country furnished about 69 per cent of the world cotton total in the pre-war period as against 60 per cent in the recent five years. South American countries supplied only 1.4 per cent before the World War, but 9 per cent in 1935.

Wool Manufacturers Ask Tariff Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Association of Wool Manufacturers of New York has asked the tariff commission to investigate the manufacturing of all-wool blankets and steamer rugs and consider duties on such articles.

The tariff commission said it would make a preliminary survey to determine whether it should make a formal investigation.

Canada's Air Freight Gain Outstanding in Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The outstanding feature of Canadian aviation last year was the increase of freight and express carried by aircraft, according to a report of F. W. Field, Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, at Montreal. In 1934, freight and express carried by aircraft amounted to 16,000,000 pounds. Last year, this figure was increased to over 26,000,000 pounds. This activity was largely caused by the development of the northern mining areas, and the improvement is likely to continue.

This year some contracts have been given, and it is probable that the contract of the Argosy Gold Mines, for the carriage of 500 tons of freight, is the largest air freight contract ever given in Canada, or possibly elsewhere.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company and subsidiaries for the year to Nov. 30 report net income of $1,304,143, equal to $4.11 a share on common stock outstanding on Nov. 30, 1935, after allowing for the preferred dividend requirements. This compares with $307,502, or 42 cents a common share, earned in the year ended on Nov. 30, 1935. Net sales totaled $35,118,198, against $30,540,858.

Greater Control Of Exchanges Is Planned by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In its annual report to Congress the Securities and Exchange Commission indicated further control of activities on the exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. Its program included among other things the formulation of rules for the regulation of "pegging" operations, puts and calls, completion of its program for partial segregation of the broker-dealer functions on the floor of the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges and close co-operation with the Federal Reserve Board in the matter of margin requirements.

Seeks Best Rules

In discussing administration of the Public Utility Act of 1935, the SEC said that its general policy would be to give full effect to the intent of Congress on "preventing the repetition of abuses which led to the passage of the acts," and at the same time to make the legislation as "workable as possible without imposing restrictions of a kind which bear no relationship to the purposes to be achieved."

The rules and regulations for the utility industry, the commission added, would be made a matter of continuing study so that they may be made effective and "practical of application without unduly burdening the industry and without creating an unwarranted difficulty and expense of administration."

The commission's report also gave an accounting of its activities for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1936. It showed that appropriations were $3,029,494 and the expenditures $3,006,374.

The commission said that in its work of seeking to detect manipulative practices on the exchanges preliminary investigations of stock market operations of 214 securities were made, of which 42 were considered of sufficient importance to warrant formal investigations.

The commission said 15,000 communications were received in connection with complaints about alleged violations of the two securities acts. Cases set up as a result of complaints at the end of the fiscal year numbered 1174; those in which informal investigations were pending 989, and those in which formal investigations were pending 185.

During the fiscal year 40 cases were referred to the Attorney General, bringing the total so referred to 70.

Many Convictions

Indictments were obtained in 32 cases, 11 cases were tried and 47 individuals convicted. Thirty-seven were given sentences ranging from ten days to five years and fines of from $100 to $4000.

To aid the commission in detecting manipulative operations by corporate "insiders," the report said, analyses were made of transactions of officers, directors and principal stockholders of 171 securities and seven preliminary investigations were initiated, in five of which formal investigations later were started.

During the last fiscal year, the commission said, the margin accounts of 165 firms were inspected and the results of these inspections made available to the board of governor of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of gauging the practicability and effectiveness of Regulation T.

In other instances the commission referred reports describing the manner of handling margin accounts by certain members of the New York Stock Exchange for such action as might be deemed appropriate.

In connection with "unlisted" trading on the exchanges the commission said that applications had been received for continuance in the case of 194 securities in which such trading had been enjoyed prior to March 1, 1934, and of these 36 had been denied.

Over 5700 Registered

As of May 27, 1936, there were 5761 firms registered as over-the-counter dealers and brokers (this number has been appreciably increased since that time) of which 1865 had their principal offices in New York city. These New York firms had 5766 offices or partners and 41,049 employees, including 3665 salesmen, 1655 traders, 4124 customers' men, and 31,615 classified as "others." The New York firms also had 1128 branch offices, including 64 outside of the United States.

During the fiscal year 1936, the commission said, 141 issuers filed applications for registration of additional securities on the securities exchanges and on June 30, 1936, a total of 4185 securities of 2295 issuers were permanently registered.

Work in various stages of completion, the commission said, includes registration forms for electric and gas utilities, invesiment trusts, insurance companies, investment contracts, foreign national governments and foreign municipal governments.

The report gave a review of securities registered under the Securities Act of 1933 for the fiscal year, showing effective statements for new issues with gross proceeds of $4,677,302,000.

Insurance Stockholders Invited to Sell Stock

RICHMOND, Va., (AP) — Stockholders in the $25,000,000 Atlantic Life Insurance Company of Richmond were invited to sell their holdings at $175 a share to the Banker's National Investing Corporation of Wilmington, Del.

A circular letter, signed by Edmund A. Saunders, former chairman of the board, Thomas W. Purcell and Andrew D. Christian, all large stockholders, said that the deadline on the proposed transaction would be Jan. 25 and the would-be purchase must acquire as a minimum 6675 of the 10,000 shares outstanding, if the deal is to be consumated.

Heavier Use of Sugar and Firm Prices in 1937 Seen by Trade

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The turn of the year has brought several important developments in the New York sugar market.

Of largest importance to the local futures market, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, has been the inauguration, on Monday, Jan. 4, of trading in an entirely new contract, calling for delivery of sugar outside the United States and outside the American quota.

The traditional New York market in sugar futures has called for Cuban sugar, admitted within the quota, but before the payment of the Cuban duty, which at present is 90 cents per 100 pounds. This contract is currently selling at a shade over 3 cents a pound, reflecting a price for duty paid sugar in the American market of about 3.90 cents. World prices, however, range around 1 cent per pound, due to the absence of either quota or duty. As a result the new so-called No. 4 contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange opened at a shade over 1 cent.

Factors in Sugar Price Rise

Cuban sugar is deliverable under the new "world contract" in Cuba, and sugar from San Domingo, Haiti, Peru, Brazil, or Mexico is deliverable in bond at Norfolk, Va. This, it is claimed, makes it superior to the future contract in the London sugar market, under which sugar is deliverable only in London, where the ultimate market is limited to a single large buyer.

Another advantage over the London contract is claimed in the absence of a "war clause." The London contract has a clause suspending the contract in case of war and requiring payment at the average price on the sixth day before the announcement of hostilities. No such clause is found in the new local "Number 4" contract. Protection is also provided against domestic turmoil in Cuba partly by the alternative points of delivery and partly by the co-operation of the Cuban government which has been obtained for the certification of warehouses under the contract.

A further development of importance in sugar has been the break-out of the futures market from a rather protracted trading range to a new level above 3 cents. The rise has been due to a number of causes. Many traders in the recent commodity boom have taken their profits in other markets and switched to sugar. More important, the AAA has posted a new quota for American consumption in 1937, which, while it contained no surprises and seemed to have no appreciable effect on prices when announced on December 14, nevertheless constitutes a pretty tight estimate and gives a fair assurance that there will be no excess supplies of sugar in this country during the current year. And lastly, the election strengthened the sugar market substantially, since there had been some fears that a Republican victory might jeopardize the reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba and also increase the domestic beet sugar production.

See Increased Quota

The quota of 6,672,680 tons established for 1937 will almost certainly have to be increased, or reallocated between principal sources, at some time during 1937. It allowed the domestic beet growers 1,613,000 tons, an increase of 63,000 tons over last year, but it is a virtual certainty that this beet-sugar quota will not be reached by perhaps as much as 200,000 tons. In case over-all consumption holds up to expectations, this 200,000 tons will have to be allocated to other areas.

The present quota allocates to the Philippines 1,023,000 tons. This is substantially in excess of the 953,000 tons which the Philippines can ship here duty free, and it is likely that in 1937, as in 1936, the Philippine growers will elect not to ship that part of their quota on which they would be required to pay the full duty of $1.87½ cents per 100 pounds, as their production costs are comparatively high. Hence another 83,000 tons will probably be available for reallocation to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and domestic producers some time during the year.

Over several decades American consumption of sugar has shown an average annual increase of approximately 4.75 per cent. During 1936 the consumption fell off slightly from that of 1935, despite the improvement in business. This decrease, however, was due to the accidental simultaneous occurrence of a short crop among a number of fruits and vegetables which are packed with sugar.

Heavier 1937 Sugar Use

Final 1936 figures are expected to show a decrease from 1935 of 100-140,000 tons, or about 1½-2 per cent. This is expected to be more than made up during 1937, which may see the addition of not only the full crop and replenishment of canning inventories, but also the normal increase due to business recovery and population growth.

Another recent sugar development was a substantial "move" of refined sugar on Monday, Jan. 4. As raw sugars, duty-paid, have been moving slowly up toward the 4-cent level, the refiner's spread, which is traditionally supposed to run between 1.00 and 1.20 cents, has been considerably narrowed, for refiners' price during December was 4.80 cents, less 2 per cent for ten days, or about 4.71 cents. At this price the refiners' margin was only about 0.75 to 0.80 cents, mitigated only by the fact that some of their raw sugars had been picked up earlier at lower prices.

Last week, therefore, refiners announced that they would take a limited amount of orders, on Monday only, at 4.80 cents, after which they would move the price to 5.00 cents per 100 pounds. It is estimated that the trade on Monday asked for about three months' supply and was allocated about two months'.

New Kind of Contract

An innovation was introduced into the trade last month when refiners offered a special contract, to manufacturers only. They undertook to deliver during the entire year 1937, the manufacturers' needs, at a stipulated price which steps up 2½ cents per 100 pounds for each quarter of the year. Obout 30 per cent of the country's sugar consumption goes into the manfacture of candy, chocolates, etc. The offer was not available to jobbers, and was non-transferable.

Sales practices in the sugar business here have been considerably shaken up in the last year. For one thing, the Robinson-Patman Act resulted in the withdrawal of a number of discounts, guarantees, etc., and in the publication of others and their extension to all customers, large and small. For another thing, the experiment of the American Molasses Company in selling the product of its vestpocket Brooklyn refinery, called the Sucrest, began about a year ago on a contract which cut out a whole series of trade practices long the subject of controversy and complaint.

The sugar business was put on the front pages in New York this week when Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, one-time idea man for the Democratic Administration, was inaugurated by cameramen and reporters into office with the American Molasses Company.

Bank Clearings Off 2.7 P. C. From 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the five-day week ended Jan. 6 totaled $6,538,195,000, a loss of 2.7 per cent from the $6,720,840,000 in the full week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding five-day week clearings were 16.7 per cent higher than in the comparative 1935 period, also a five-day week.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $4,155,099,000, or 6.2 per cent below $4,427,977,000 in the same period last year. The total at outside centers of $2,383,096,000 was 3.9 per cent higher than a year ago.

Increases predominated at key centers throughout the country and those reporting a decline showed only minor losses. Principal gainers included Pittsburgh, 37.1 per cent; Richmond, 29.1 per cent; New Orleans, 21.6 per cent, and Dallas, 16.9 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $342,300,000, a gain of 4.2 per cent over $328,500,000 reported last year.

Brooks Bros. Increases Salaries Over 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brooks Brothers, well known clothiers and haberdashers, New York, have announced an annual salary increase of slightly more than 10 per cent. The increase applies to all sales and clerical workers in the Madison avenue store, and to the branch shops at Number One Wall street and in Boston, and to the firm's special traveling representatives who regularly visit 50 cities all over the country from coast to coast.

Mr. Winthrop H. Brooks, president of Brooks Brothers, stated that the salary increase was the best possible indication of generally improved conditions.

Rustless Iron Shipments Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Rustless Iron & Steel Corporation reports shipments for the fourth quarter of 1936 at $859,463, an increase of 77 per cent over shipments of $485,209 in the like 1935 period.

Baltimore Utility Reports Sales at All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first 11 months of 1936, Consolidated Gas-Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore reports a gain in gross revenue compared with the corresponding period of 1935, due to record sales of electricity, gas and steam in its territory, acocrding to Herbert A. Wagner, president of the company.

Net income after all expenses, taxes and fixed charges for the period was reported at $5,790,493, equal after preferred dividends to $4.08 a share on the common stock. In the same period of 1935 the company reported net income of $5,667,630, or $3.95 a common share, after preferred dividends.

The total volume of electricity, gas and steam supplied to customers increased 19.8 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 13.2 per cent, respectively, in the 11 months of 1936, in each case the largest amount sold in any similar period of the company's history, Mr. Wagner reported.

B. F. Goodrich May Revise Its Production Schedules

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Co. executives informed employees in a formal statement that it may be necessary to revise factory working schedules due to cancellation of orders and delay on shipments.

The statement said:

"Due to cancellation of orders and holdup of shipments, it may be necessary to make changes in our production schedules, but at this time it is impossible to state what the changes may be.

"Some departments may continue on a full-time basis while others may be required to work short hours. In other instances, it may be necessary to rotate the work or temporarily furlough employees.

"Under present conditions, it is impossible to plan schedules as much as a week in advance. All employees should realize that under present conditions, changes in working conditions are unavoidable. Goodrich will, however, make as few changes as conditions will allow."

Sears, Roebuck Sales Break All Records

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported gross sales between Dec. 4 and Dec. 31, the company's eleventh period of its fiscal year, totaled $59,911,712, as compared to $48,055,653 for the same period in 1935.

Gross sales from Jan. 30 to Dec. 31, the company said, totaled $495,715,293, as compared to $391,435,649 in 1935.

Both the December sales and the total for the 11 months set new sales volume records, the report disclosed.

Remington Rand Sales Up $4,131,138 in 8 Months

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., in a letter to stockholders, said preliminary reports for the eight months of the current fiscal year up to Nov. 30 showed an increase in net sales of $4,131,138 over the same period last year.

Indicated net profit of $1,239,836, after provision for federal income tax, however, was a decrease of $213,618 compared with a year ago, the letter said.

"The management estimates," the letter continued, "that earnings during the six months ended Nov. 30 have absorbed non-recurring items of approximately $1,341,000, of which $384,745 was direct expense of the labor difficulties and the balance was unabsorbed burden due to interruption of production caused partly by labor difficulties and partly by the moving and abnormal expenses incident to the moving of machinery, materials and the families of employees and re-establishment of opertions in new locations."

The management was said to anticipate benefits from this concentration of manufacturing operations extending over many years. From an earnings standpoint, the letter added, the month of December, from present indications, will show a complete return to normal. The letter said labor difficulties have been completely overcome and factory output is now considerably ahead of that prior to the strike.

Reserve Banks' Organization Is Given By Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board has just announced the organization of the Federal Reserve bank for 1937.

Among the new appointments was that of Robert Lassiter of Charlotte, N. C., who was named chairman and Federal Reserve agent for the Richmond district, succeeding Frank A. Delano, an uncle of President Roosevelt.

Owen D. Young was reappointed deputy chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in which capacity he is acting chairman.

Judge J. J. Thomas, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, was reappointed as chaiman and Federal Reserve agent of the Kansas City Reserve.

The complete appointment list follows:

Boston—Chairman and Federal Agent: F. H. Curtiss of Boston.

New York—Deputy Chairman: Owen D. Young of New York.

Philadelphia—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: B. L. Austin of Philadelphia.

Cleveland—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: E. S. Burke Jr. of Cleveland; Deputy Chairman: G. C. Brainard of Youngstown, Ohio; Cincinnati—Branch Director: For two-year term ending Dec. 31, 1938: Alexander Thomson of Cincinnati.

Richmond—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: Robert Lassiter of Charlotte, N. C.; Baltimore Branch—Directors: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: Charles P. McCormick of Baltimore. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: W. Frank Thomas of Westminster, Md. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1937: W. Frank Roberts of Baltimore. Charlotte Branch—Directors: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: Christie Bonet of Columbia, S. C. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: George S. Harris of Charlotte. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1937: George M. Wright of Great Falls, S. C.

Atlanta—Deputy Chairman: William H. Kettig of Birmingham. Class "C" directors: For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: Frank H. Neely of Atlanta.

Chicago—Deputy Chairman: R. E. Wood of Chicago.

St. Louis—Deputy Chairman: Paul Dillard of Memphis, Tenn. Little Book Branch—Directors: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: F. K. Darragh of Little Rock. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: H. H. Tucker of Little Rock. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1937: I. N. Barnett Jr. of Batesville, Ark. Louisville Branch—Director: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: W. P. Paxton of Paducah, Ky.

Minneapolis—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: W. B. Geery of Minneapolis. Helena Branch—Director: For two-year term ending Dec. 31, 1938: J. E. O'Connell of Helena.

Kansas City—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: J. J. Thomas of Kansas City. Deputy Chairman: Edward P. Brown of Davey, Neb. Class "C" Director: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: Edward P. Brown of Davey, Neb. Denver Branch—Directors: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: T. S. Hanna of Oklahoma City. Omaha Branch—Directors: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: H. L. Dempster of Beatrice, Neb. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1937: W. H. Schellberg of Omaha.

Dallas—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: C. C. Walsh of Dallas. Class "C" Director: For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: J. H. Merritt of McKinney, Texas. El Paso Branch—Directors: For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: Frank M. Hayner of Las Cruces, N. M. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1937: Jack B. Martin of Tucson, Ariz. Houston Branch—Directors: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: Sam Taub of Houston. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938: H. Renfert of Galveston, Texas. San Antonio Branch—Director: For three-year term ending Dec. 31, 1939: Edwin P. Flate of Corpus Christi, Texas.

San Francisco—Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent: A. O. Stewart of San Francisco. Deputy Chairman: A. P. Welch of San Francisco. Los Angeles Branch—Director: For two-year term ending Dec. 31, 1938: W. S. Rosecrans of Los Angeles. Salt Lake City Branch—Directors: For two-year term ending Dec. 31, 1938: John Thomas of Jerome, Idaho. For unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1937: Herbert S. Auerbach of Salt Lake City. Spokane Branch—Director: For two-year term ending Dec. 31, 1938: John M. McGregor of Hooper, Wash. Seattle Branch—Director: For two-year term ending Dec. 31, 1938: U. M. Dickey of Seattle.

Woolworth Sales Attain New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

F. W. Woolworth Company sales in December of $45,505,958 broke all records and showed an increase of 14.9 per cent over $39,588,510 in December, 1935. The volume for November was 2.1 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Volume for the year was $290,378,401, an increase of 8 per cent over $268,744,185 for 1935.

Activity in Port Of Montreal Sets A Record in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Port of Montreal witnessed the transfer of authority from a local harbor commission to the newly created National Harbors Board during 1936, and experienced a year in which all major port activities increased to such an extent as to create the belief that depression in world trade has reached the end.

Alexander Ferguson, port manager, harbor of Montreal, National Harbors Board, states that a new high figure for all time, in the number and net tonnage of ocean vessels resulting from a new high record in coasting vessels, and the greatest number of transatlantic ships since the peak year of 1928, was established in 1936. There was an increase amounting to approximately 35 per cent in deliveries of grain from the board's elevators.

"The year 1936 stands out as an exceptionally favorable year in the life of the Harbor of Montreal," said Mr. Ferguson. "The number of transatlantic ships increased by 131, and coasting vessels by 114, over the figures of 1935. Their combined total increased by 195 ships over the previous higher figure, that of 1934. When details of tonnage are known they will probably be the largest ever recorded."

British Leader Says U. S. Is Losing Hold On Cotton Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—"American cotton, while still remaining the principal 'price-determining' factor, has not now the predominant position it formerly held, as the cotton crops of other countries have increased tremendously," Mr. Arthur Morris declared, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association.

"In 1931-32," he added, "the quantity of cotton produced outside America amounted to 9,587,000 bales, whereas last season the amount was 15,767,000 bales, and for this season a still larger growth is predicted. The world's production of all growths last season was 26,262,000 bales, and the world's consumption 27,729,000 bales. These figures are astounding, yet with greater world prosperity helped by the freeing of trade barriers and exchange restrictions I, for one, am confident that we have not yet reached the zenith of world cotton consumption."

Some A. T. & T. Units Reported 'Useless'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—An engineer of the Federal Communications Commission asserted today some of the subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company hold properties that have no present or future usefulness in giving telephone service.

Testifying in an FCC investigation of the A. T. & T. system, Cyrus R. Hill, engineer in charge of the inquiry, said the companies engaged in "imprudent construction" during the depression and now have on their hands certain types of plants which have become obsolete.

Raw Sugar Prices Advance .363 Cents a Pound in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—The average price for raw sugar, cost and freight basis, at New York, excluding duty, during 1936 was 2.694 cents a pound, compared with 2.331 cents a pound during 1935, an increase of .363 cents a pound.

The 1936 average price, according to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, was the highest in nine years. The average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, during 1936 was 4.691 cents a pound compared with 4.316 cents a pound (excluding processing tax of .535 cents per pound) during 1935.

Insurance Gains Reported

MINNEAPOLIS — Insurance in force showed a gain of $16,100,410 during 1936, to a total of $394,639,015 at the close of business Dec. 31, while admitted assets gained $5,317,527, to a total of $60,047,054, according to the year-end statement of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis. A total of $70,127,325 in paid-for new business was sold during the year. Premium income increased from $10,423,828 in 1935, to $10,801,160 in 1936; total income expanded from $13,963,871 to $14,443,302, this report shows.

Britain's Overseas Investments Give Increased Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's income from its overseas investments rose last year by £8,000,000 compared with the previous 12 months, and was £18,000,000 more than in 1933.

This income, large as it may appear, is nevertheless £63,000,000 less than in the pre-slump year 1929 when it reached the sum of £230,000,000.

These figures are from estimates prepared by Sir Robert Kinderaley, chairman and a managing director of Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd., and a director of the Bank of England, who has published his results in the Journal of the Royal Economic Society of Great Britain. Sir Robert reckons the total of British capital employed abroad at the colossal sum of £3,714,000,000. This, however, is less than half that which the British Government owes in its national debt, standing at £7,916,614,000 on March 31, 1936.

These figures have a bearing on disquietude sometimes displayed in Britain owing to increase in what is known as the "unfavorable balance of trade" which is the excess in value of the imports over the exports of that country. It is pointed out nevertheless that since international payments can only be made in either goods or services, it is this state of things alone that renders it possible for Britain to receive any income at all from its investments overseas.

Canada Now Ready For Settlers, Says Sir Edward Beatty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—"A year of heartening progress," is the description of Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a review of Canada's economic conditions covering 1936. He suggests that Canada has so far recovered that she can once more open her doors to settlers from Great Britain. He does not propose unrestricted immigration, but rather "the controlled admission of individuals or groups equipped to become very shortly producers of added wealth."

Unemployment still exists, he admits, but it is approaching the point "where its volume may be considered as normal."

The more sparsely a country is populated the more is unemployment likely to continue because there are less jobs to do. "Work to do is usually more plentiful and wages highest in countries where population is increasing," states Sir Edward.

The development of gold mining has reached the point where it has become one of the major industries with a production which has increased from $115,500,000, in 1935, to an estimated figure of $135,000,000 in 1936.

The total number of freight cars loaded in Canada during the first 11 months of 1936 was 2,294,212, an increase over the same period of 1935 of 102,567, and with this the railways have a reason to be gratified. The increase in business has produced practically no additional profit for the owners of the railway. This is the result of general railway conditions in Canada, and not of special operating troubles of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Latin Americans Beguiled By Assurances of Dictators; Solid Front With U. S. Sought

Weekly Latin-American Article
By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Trade politics and education have so wedged their way into Pan-American thinking, that more than 250,000,000 people are finding a need for co-operation. Yet the presence of extensive communist, fascist and National Socialist propaganda in Latin America may be regarded as one of the major problems. On the outcome of these three "isms" may hinge much of the political future of the southern nations.

To say that the three hold equal weight in Latin-American affairs is hardly correct. However, they do exist, and each one will further its cause where possible. Communism has tried its practices in Brazil; has experimented in Uruguay; and has moved quietly into Mexico. Today, the influence of Soviet Russia over Latin America is highly doubtful. But fascism and National Socialism are creeds of a different brand.

German and Italian Influences

It is well known that Germany has made extensive efforts to turn Latin America toward the National Socialist doctrines. German officers have trained the troops of various Latin-American republics; German educational methods have found favor in southern schools; German trade has made itself felt in Brazil and other nations.

But Germany has done things unwelcome to Latin America's sense of fitness. Germany has waged a campaign against the Jewish race, and has considered many church members enemies of the state. Italy, on the other hand, has protected an Italian Pope in the Vatican. Latin America is Roman Catholic; this fact makes the establishment of totalitarian governments something more than a possibility.

Run down the list of the Latin-American countries and pick out those which practice democracy, or which have governments experimenting with North American political ideals.

Costa Rica gives to its people the right to vote and to elect whatever President it desires. In what other Latin-American nation is a similar privilege extended?

Bolivia and Paraguay

Bolivia, in May, 1936, quietly overthrew the Government which had unsuccessfully conducted a war with Paraguay; wiped out both the Liberal and Republican forces, and in their places set up the Socialists and Republican-Socialists. The coup d'état, as Bolivians termed the overthrow, was accomplished by Col. David Toro, of war fame. Today, Bolivia, if dispatches from that nation may be accepted, is carrying along on an even governmental keel.

The effects of the Gran Chaco war did not upset Bolivia alone. Paraguay, dissatisfied with the terms which brought a truce to the war, unceremoniously expelled Señor Eusebio Ayala from the presidency; and like Bolivia, turned over the Government to a soldier, Col. Rafael Franco. The provisional president, formerly in exile because of ultra-left-wing fancies, made up a cabinet of the two ends and the middle parties.

Venezuela

Paraguay and Bolivia were not, however, the only two South American countries bothered by political upsets. Venezuela, at the far opposite end of the continent, was going through the chaotic interval which generally follows the end of super-dictatorial regime. Gen. Vincente Gomez, feared and hated by all who dared to oppose him, passed on in December, 1935. Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras succeeded him as provisional president. February, 1936, came along and Venezuela's pent-up emotions blew off.

The outbreak was directed against the Governor of the Federal District, and against governmental censorship of newspapers and public gatherings. The Governor was left over from the Gomez administration, and the censorship and non-public gatherings were the order of the provisional president. Doubt, disappointment and fear drove the crowds through the streets of Caracas, the capital, and set them to demanding that all the suppression of the last quarter of a century must stop.

There was no great bitterness against General Contreras. The outbreak, however, was suppressed, and later Contreras was elected President. Today, Venezuela is under what some people call a humanitarian dictatorship. It is, at least, a dictatorship less repulsive than that of Gomez.

Cuba

Venezuela's military government found echo in a small republic not many miles to the northwest—Cuba. True, the echo was somewhat modified, since the military make-up of the regime was purposely hidden by camouflage; in other words, it was behind the scenes, directing officials who basked in the limelight.

In May, 1936, Miguel Mariano Gomez became president of the troublesome tropical island republic. His first outstanding act was to address the Cuban Congress and promise a vigorous and extended program of governmental functions. But what he neglected to say was that someone, more vigorous than he, would dictate what actually should happen. The someone was Col. Fulgencio Batista, once an army sergeant, but through circumstances he forced upon himself, a full-fledged officer, holding in his hands the fate of the Gomez administration.

Power of Army

The Cuban army was well drilled, satisfied because of steady pay, and ready to do Batista's bidding. It was, perhaps, better equipped than when Gerardo Machado ruled as dictator; but even so it belonged to Batista, as President Gomez soon discovered. Gomez was merely a pawn to be sacrificed in Cuba's game of political chess.

Colonel Batista wanted an energetic, rapidly acting Government. He wanted, above all things (although he did not say so when Gomez was inaugurated), complete military control over the island. In Gomez he thought that he would find an individual willing to obey his suggestions. But Batista was wrong. Gomez had ideas of his own, and before long he and the colonel were traveling along different paths.

Schools and Sugar Tax

A few months, and Batista conceived the scheme of establishing rural schools under military instruction. To make the scheme workable, he decided that the Government should place a nine-cent tax on sugar shipped out by the mills. The proceeds from the tax would pay for the schools. The plan was simple, but President Gomez refused to be a party to it. He saw the establishment of junior military camps, perhaps not unlike the junior training establishments for Fascist Italy.

Gomez objected, and he was expelled by Congress, the tax bill was passed, and forces were got under way to elect a President (possibly former President Mendieta).

The United States was in no position to do or say a word. The Platt Amendment and its intervention clause had been abrogated. A commercial treaty between Washington and Havana was in force. The Peace Conference at Buenos Aires was in session.

American holders of $40,000,000 Cuban public works bonds, now in default and likely to remain so unless the United States decides to put an end to the commercial agreement, found nothing agreeable to say.

Ecuador Dispute

Behind closed doors at the capital of the United States, delegates from Peru and Ecuador were sitting in almost daily sessions and trying to adjust a land boundary controversy of many years' standing. Some 50,000 square miles of territory east of Ecuador and extending toward Brazil are claimed by both Peru and Ecuador. Efforts have been made for an agreement between the two republics. In 1924 a protocol arranged that the President of the United States should act as arbiter if an agreement could not be reached through other means. Today, representatives of the Peruvian and Ecuadorean Governments are working toward an understanding which may preclude the necessity of President Roosevelt taking a hand.

Gran Chaco

Less likely, perhaps, of a successful outcome, is the land boundary dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia. Paraguay occupies a considerable portion of the Gran Chaco, a territory extending west of the republic into the foothills of eastern Bolivia. The territory has been claimed by Bolivia, despite the reverses it received in the war with Paraguay. Negotiations were, and are going on for an equitable adjustment of the dispute. It may be that at the Buenos Aires Peace Conference a new line of action was evolved.

Bolivia has endeavored to have Paraguay named the aggressor in the recent war. The Peace Conference threw out the attempt.

Mexico

To mention other Latin-American and inter-American events, former President Calles of Mexico was deported, thus putting an end, seemingly, to a powerful resistance to Mexico's socialistic government. In the Dominican Republic, President Trujillo renamed the Dominican capital after himself, thus proving to the world his absolute control over the Dominican nation. In Panama, a new treaty with the United States was on the eve of being passed by the Panamanian Congress, thus relieving the tension which has existed between Washington and the Panamanian capital because of trade practices and the non-payment in gold of the annual canal rental. In Nicaragua, a new President set the wheels in motion for the nation's completion of its shore of the Pan-American Highway. In Argentina, the Government said "adios" to the Peace Conference delegations and turned attention to its regular concerns.—G. H. C.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 151 stations up the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Providence—Saturday, Jan. 9, 1:15 p. m., Friday, Jan. 29, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Feb. 20, 1:15 p. m., Friday, March 12, 8:15 a. m. WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Near Eastern Issue

By a Staff Artist

Turkey and Syria
The Sanjak of Alexandretta Focus of Attention From Ankara. Shaded Portion Shows Syrian Mandate Now Held by France

Paris Undisturbed As Turkish Troops Move Toward Syria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 7—Despite President Kemal Ataturk's sudden conference with ministers and military leaders and his unexpected journey to Konia, reports that Turkey is preparing to occupy the Sanjak (or municipal district) of Alexandretta in northeast Syria are not taken seriously in French governmental circles.

Negotiations with Turkey over the status of Alexandretta and Antioch are still continuing in theory, although in practice they have been broken off and the whole matter will come before the League Council of Jan. 18.

See Move as Bluff

Turkey's reported action in moving troops to the frontier near the Sanjak is described as bluff and French officials refuse to believe that with League observers actually on the scene Turkey will make any violent move. France, it is emphasized could not tolerate such a violation of territory over which it still remains the mandatory power.

Turkey is demanding the separation of the Sanjak from Syria and its establishment as an independent state under Turkish influence.

French Dodge Responsibility

The French position is that France as the mandatory power had no authority to make any such change and that the League alone is qualified to decide.

During the recent negotiations at Paris, the French proposed the transformation of the Sanjak into a partly autonomous state under Syrian sovereignty but with a League guarantee for the Turkish minority and of demilitarization of the Port of Alexandretta. The Turks rejected this proposal and the question was referred back to Geneva.

Turks Fear Italians

Turkish fears that Alexandretta might be taken over by Italy are given here as the main reason for the present crisis. Turkey claims that after the French mandate over Syria comes to an end, which will be in less than three years under the terms of the recent Franco-Syrian Treaty, a weak Syria would be unable to protect the Sanjak from the alleged Italian aims.

Another cause of the present outburst of bad feeling against France is believed here to be French coolness toward the Turkish offer of a pact of mutual assistance. Without turning the offer down the French Government temporized, because it hesitated to offend Italy by such a pact.

Norman Files U. S. Suit On Social Security Law

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—An attack upon constitutionality of the Social Security Act was filed in Federal District Court yesterday by Norman C. Norman, the Roosevelt Administration foe whose unsuccessful suit against dollar devaluation was the first on the United States Supreme Court's gold clause case docket last Feb. 18.

Mr. Norman, a New York manufacturing jeweler, challenged the Security statute principally upon the claim that its provisions, taxing employers for contributions to workers' old-age pensions, were in violation of the due process clause. His action took the form of a suit against the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., of which he is a common stockholder, seeking to enjoin the company from compliance with provisions of the act.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lafayette	Jan. 9	Plymouth	Jan. 17	Jan. 8, 8:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 am
Hansa	Jan. 9	Cherbourg	Jan. 17	Jan. 9, 1:00 pm	Jan. 9, 8:00 pm
Washington	Jan. 13	Plymouth	Jan. 19	Jan. 12, 8:00 pm	Jan. 13, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 15	Southampton	Jan. 21	Jan. 15, 1:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm
Paris	Jan. 16	Plymouth	Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	Seattle	Jan. 12	Jan. 7, 4:00 pm	Jan. 7, 7:30 pm
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†New Zealand only.

Governor Earle Pushes Bill For Pennsylvania Board To Study Anthracite Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 7—Pennsylvania's 132d General Assembly today had as its first "must" bill a measure in which Gov. George H. Earle called for authority to appoint a five-member citizen commission "to make a careful and thorough study and investigation of the economic and social conditions" in the State's anthracite region.

This was in fulfillment of the Governor's pledge to seek immediate solution of the illegal coal industry which has sprung from the unemployment situation in the hard coal fields and which he personally surveyed in December.

The proposed bill stipulates that the anthracite commission shall search into "the causes underlying the present dislocation of the anthracite coal mining industry, the extent of illegal mining and the causes therefor; the methods and means by which the existing economic and social conditions in the district may be alleviated and such other matters and affairs as may be deemed pertinent by the commission in order to carry into effect the intent of this act to secure reliable and accurate facts concerning actual conditions with respect to the anthracite coal region and the coal industry therein."

Has Fund to Work With

The bill calls for subpoena powers for the commission and would enable any member to administer oaths to witnesses appearing before it, with penalties for refusals. It would become effective immediately and require a report before adjournment of the session. It is implemented with a $50,000 appropriation.

Meanwhile, in the leisurely fashion astonishing to any layman, this first Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania in nine decades today proceeded to get under way in the time-honored manner of barely suffering introduction of any business beyond the formalities of organization before adjourning for the following week. Regular sessions are two years apart in this State, but, aside from the fact that the erstwhile ascendant Republicans this year are relegated to the outermost fringes of representation, there was no intimation in either chamber of the special listing the session has in the political calendar.

The evidence lay in the sidelines and in the administrative chambers, where another and very restless breed of politician and office-holder is testing its spurs with exuberant confidence.

Reins in Capable Hands

David L. Lawrence, simultaneously secretary of the commonwealth, Democratic state chairman and master mechanic of the superbly functioning state-wide machine which Governor Earle, in company with United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, has erected, has the political controls as the phenomenal session opens. His tactics are anything but those of the "iron boss" who prevailed of old in this demesne of Republican overlordship, yet so amply observant of that premier rule in the political primer—organization—that the leadership pattern has shaped up smooth as butter in both chambers.

Mr. Lawrence's capabilities were flashed upon the political horizon with almost the same meteoric force as Governor Earle's, for he emerged from the 'Allegheny county chairmanship on the same New Deal crest which swept the Earle-Guffey craft to a triumph which even the seasoned observers had hesitated to predict.

A wood sawer of energy and skill, Mr. Lawrence has grown up with the "underdog" rank and file and carried over into his latter-day prominence an understanding that the practical politician is wrong in thinking the political worker—"the fellow you gave a job to"—is all that matters. Given a program which had for bone and sinews the needs of the people, it was only necessary, he told his correspondent, to develop a "practical idealism" which would extend that program beyond the brevity of "a reform spasm." The name for it, he said, was "party government."

Not a 10-Minute Egg

Patient and resourceful, this state chairman has demonstrated a notable ability to keep up the organization fences without aid of the old-time "10-minute-egg" attitude. He has helped to effect a state-wide Democratic organization that today is ironclad in the face of a Republican domination that had been thought invincible.

He has done it, moreover, in terms of a politician aware that issues, as well as politics, were imperatively at stake, and today is the buffer between the liberal ideas with which Governor Earle is challenging the economic order of privilege, and the political realism of which Senator Guffey is a latter-day exponent par excellence.

Clashes between the two conceptions already have been apparent to observers here, but thus far the spectacular triumphs achievable under the New Deal have welded any differences. With the power now fully grasped, it remains one of the absorbing points of study in the 1937 Democratic map what device of compromise will avail to mask these variables.

A glance into either chamber of the General Assembly was to glimpse a willingness for Democratic conformity that must at once be tempting and challenging to the leadership. Its Jeffersonian preponderance epitomized the ballot-box revolution in fact, and at the moment all is in the hands of a Governor so sympathetic to reform that his message, opening the General Assembly which launched the second half of his four-year term last night, was a very text of liberalism.

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

and probably permitting the Mar Cantabrico to leave United States waters.

Mr. Dineley, munitions broker, admitted here last night his trade with Spain was probably "washed out."

Stripped of preamble, the resolution requires now the signature of the Vice-President, in behalf of the Senate, to complete its passage to the White House. So great was the Senate's rush that it failed to provide this authority, and its adjournment till Friday will delay the matter to that time.

In October, the President prohibited arms shipments to Italy and Ethiopia and listed their categories. He gave notice that American citizens might travel on belligerent vessels only at their own risk, and in a statement to the press he anticipated the League of Nations in declaring that actual war existed.

Gap in Legislation

The principal gap in this legislation was its failure to place any restrictions on shipment of war materials, like oil, copper, trucks and tractors, scrap iron and steel. But Mr. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sought to limit such shipments by appeals to the patriotism of American exporters, through publicity pressure, and in other extra-legal methods. These attempts were only partially successful. The major triumph, however, was in forcing the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company to relinquish the Rickett concession in Ethiopia, which would have raised the question of Government protection in acute form. For several months, exports of American war materials to Italy increased in disregard of the Government's requests.

During the 1936 session of Congress, the need for improving the neutrality statute was obvious, particularly in the raw material field. But as experts had foreseen, special interest interposed. Public opinion was not militant or aggressive enough to pay the price. The war materials embargo was shelved once more, although into the law which was temporarily extended until 1937, a loans and credits embargo was written which might serve to check the sale of such materials on the cuff.

Hull Exerts Pressure

In August, the Spanish civil war broke out. The United States had no legal way of preventing arms shipments to belligerents, since the neutrality statutes had entirely overlooked civil wars, not through forgetfulness altogether, but because of complications. In lieu of law, the State Department renewed private pressure. Exporters were urged not to export. Friendly governments like that in Mexico agreed to prevent re-exportation. But by the day that Congress reassembled in 1937, it was clear that instant legislation would be imperative to prevent really sizable shipments to the Spanish Loyalist Government.

Here again, as in the Chaco embargo of 1934, the aim was not so must to prevent actual American involvement in a particular war as to choke off the sinews of war—a very different objective.

Munitions

(Continued from Page 1)

lines, now equipped with many American planes.

Other big customers were as follows:

British Empire	$1,983,600
Soviet Russia	1,330,000
Japan	1,176,137
Greece	1,111,558
Brazil	806,223
Siam	786,069
Yugoslavia	783,912
Mexico	733,060
Germany	502,587
Italy	452,200
France	260,043
Spain	112,386

Non-Military Aircraft

Most of the British Empire purchases consisted of non-military aircraft for Australia, Canada and England proper. The same was true of France. Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia bought almost exclusively aircraft engines. Siam was a large purchaser of military aircraft, having put $601,397 into this item. Mexico bought military planes to the extent of $344,904.

Spain's purchases through November—exclusive of both the Cuse and Dineley orders—consisted of $80,000 for non-military aircraft, $29,331 for aircraft engines and $1965 for aircraft parts.

The largest American exporter of military aircraft was the Inter-Continent Corporation of Jersey City, N. J., which received licenses to export such craft to the value of $3,208,000. Other major exporters of this commodity were as follows:

The Glenn Martin Co.	$2,082,011
Curtiss-Wright	859,150
United Aircraft Exports Corp.	645,520
Consolidated Aircraft Corp.	299,904

Value of $6050

During this same 12-month period covering the foregoing figures the Vimalert Company, through which Mr. Cuse operated in the present Spanish exports case, took out licenses only to the value of $6050, all of which was for engines. Mr. Dineley had licenses worth just $512 for items in the category defined by the regulations as "grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge."

The Munitions Control Board reported that there are now registered with it a total of 165 manufacturers, exporters and importers of munitions of war in the United States. In addition it has located six others engaged in this business who contend that their operations are so small that the registration fee would amount to more than their annual profits.

The dollar value of licenses granted reached a peak of $5,000,000 in May, 1936. It was down to $1,000,000 in August, then up to $3,200,000 in November and $4,975,203 in December, or again nearly at the peak. The 12-month average was $2,214,000.

Farm Union Seeks Rent From City to Aid Needy

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 6 (AP)—One hundred members of the Agricultural Workers Union marched on a city council meeting last night demanding rent money for 25 needy families facing eviction. Robert Sheppard, union president and spokesman, gave the council a petition he said was signed by 100 union members requesting the rent payment. He waved a handful of eviction notices before the council.

The city pays the food bills of the 25 families. Hugh S. Brooks, overseer of the poor, said some of them had been "taken care of" since the petition was drawn. The council referred the petition to its relief committee to report at the next meeting, Jan. 19.

Senator Moore to Seek New Jersey Governorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan 7—United States Senator A. Harry Moore, formerly governor of New Jersey, will be the Democratic candidate for governor this year, it was announced yesterday by Mayor Frank Hague, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and member of the Democratic National Committee. Senator Moore has previously served two terms as New Jersey's governor.

Mr. Hague made the announcement during the course of his address to the Democratic members of the State Assembly, meeting in caucus here. The Democrats control the New Jersey Assembly this year. The caucus selected Assemblyman Thomas Glynn Walker, Hudson county Democrat, to be speaker of the Assembly.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 25c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FASHION artist wishes art student to pose in exchange for lessons. Call MISS SCHAD, WI. 7-3718, N. Y. C.

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CHAIRS and Tables rented for New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

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WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, glance silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service.
Ners; excellent commuting facilities. BURKE & OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
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27 Years in Flatbush

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N. Y. C. 145 W. 84th St. 5-E—Exceptionally desirable single, double, suitable two; if seen appreciated. $3.00 up. Rice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1732 20th St., N. W. Double front room, $40; back room, $30 per month; modern improvements. No. 8631.

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Chemical Information, Investigation, Developments of Processes.
DR. FELIX KIEFER, Consulting Chemist
Room 1953, 11 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C.
For appointments call Longacre 5-7341.

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EXPERIENCED Organist-accompanist (B. S. Ed.) desires position in large Christian Science church. F. A. Wohlforth, Princeton, N. J.

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LEILA CANNES teacher of piano; coach, accompanist for operas, songs, radio; reasonable. Studio 802 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. Fh. Ci 7-4594.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL
Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings all over the country. List with EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif., OR 1291

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

NEWSPAPER executive with exceptional record as newspaper organizer and builder, desires connection as assistant to publisher, or as business or advertising manager, in any part of the country. P. O. Box 508, Youngstown, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT

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Storewide Clearance
Bargains in all departments
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VERY SPECIAL!
Custom Built Innerspring Mattress and Box Springs
Usually $22.50 each $14.75 each
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1286 MAIN STREET

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Uniflow Water System
and Refrigerators
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
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Henry C. Reid & Son
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We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
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Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
271 Greenwich Avenue

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
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GREENWICH, CONN. Tel. 3273

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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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Stories of the Operas and Their Composers
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All one needs to enjoy the Opera, whether over the Radio or in the dress circle.
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CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
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Exclusive
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MIDDLETOWN Cleaners and Tailors
We Call For and Deliver
Our Workmanship is the finest.
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WE DELIVER 6-3136

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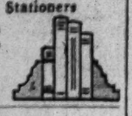
SEE PRECEDING PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

THE
EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.

183 ORANGE STREET

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS .
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St.
So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

Frank Lauder
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington St., South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's $5.98 Flannel Robes
$5.00
All-wool robes with notch collars and two-tone combination colors. Double breasted, two pockets. Small, medium and large sizes.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Tel. 3-3171

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Clothing and Haberdashery
For Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE
CONSISTENT LOW PRICES

PHONE 3-3245
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. G. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Baumans Kiddyland
IS "HEADQUARTERS"
For Children's Winter Fashions
A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel—beautifully styled, reasonably priced.
221 ATLANTIC STREET

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY

We extend cordial Greetings and best New Year Wishes to all our Monitor friends.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Shurefine Elberta Peaches
Special Price 29c per can
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

With sincere appreciation of your patronage and hearty wishes for a Happy New Year.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3626

Our January Clearance Sale
Is Now On
DRESSES
COATS
MILLINERY
LINGERIE
CORSETS
SUGENHEIMER'S
Waterbury, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

To Our Monitor Friends
As the old year fades away, we pause for a brief moment to express to you our appreciation and thanks for the very liberal patronage you have favored us with.
Our sincere wish to you and yours is that the NEW YEAR may be a year brimful of Health, Happiness and Prosperity.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

Greeting to All Our Friends
A most happy, prosperous New Year
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

Mickey Mouse Glasses with
Cottage Cheese
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

New Year Greetings
May 1937 bring you much happiness and prosperity
SAXE & FLOTO
Members Florist Telegraph Delivery
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
IN ALBANY, N. Y.
invites you to
Buy Furniture on the Budget Plan
Trade In Your Old Furniture
Liberal Allowances
Fine Laundering
ZORIC Odorless Garment Cleaning
WILKE LAUNDRY
WILKE LAUNDRY CO. INC.
204 COLONIE STREET

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
CALL 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

Hoag and Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
McGregor Sweaters, Leather Jackets and Wool Hose

G. C. Reardon, Inc.
BROADWAY at MAIDEN LANE
Furniture of Character
Glenwood Stoves and Magic Chef
RCA Radios
Maytag Washers

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
245-257 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

January Sales
Every day a new announcement of money saving events—watch for them. Important sales of men's, women's, children's clothing and accessories, household furnishings. We may not be able to offer such low prices again as there is a strong tendency to price advances of all commodities. You will surely save money in these midwinter clearance sales
at
McLean's

Finest Food—Fairest Prices
Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
89 Hawley Street
One block back of Court House

DARROW-DAVIS
wishes to thank MONITOR READERS for their patronage and to assure them that the same quality and integrity that has always characterized their business policy still continues.
Quality Jewelers

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3303
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

● You will find that the best coal you can buy actually costs you less. That is why we recommend
Jeddo-Highland Premium Anthracite
M. J. PETERSON
OFFICE AND YARD, Riverside 7200—1170

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Williams & Dye Co. ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
is in full swing with prices on our regular stock greatly reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

ENJOY WINTER SPORTS
WITH
Clark Hardware Company's
Skis—Sleds—Skates
Toboggans
13-15 EAST THIRD STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop
Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9719

Office 91 Euclid Ave. — Phone Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS *ARE THE BEST*
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

GRAND FISH MARKET
Sea Foods in Season
Steamers, 6c a dozen
Local Codfish, 12c a lb.
Orders delivered. Tel. Freeport 5908
90 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

BAY SHORE

Complete Line of Household Furnishings
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 20

Charles H. Tecklenburg
Socony
Furnace and Fuel Oil
Cor. 4th Ave. and Union St.
Phone Bay Shore 581

For
Real Estate and All Kinds of Insurance
Emerson H. McWhorter
INCORPORATED
91 E. Main Street Bay Shore

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
63 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Ehrle
Phones: Bay Shore 1600, 2293

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condimenta, Pick-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FREEPORT

Kenneth E. Nagle, Inc.
HEWLETT AVE. and LONG ISLAND R. R.
MERRICK, L. I., N. Y.
FUEL OILS
Phone Freeport 2080 — Metered Deliveries 24 Hour Service

FLUSHING

CLEARANCE SALE
of
Fall and Winter Apparel
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings, Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Optical Service

Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

Thermometers
Indoor Outdoor
25c to $2.50
at
LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
149-24 Forty-first Avenue
Fl. 9-1701—9-7203 Opp. Murray Hill Sta.

FOREST HILLS

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin St.
Bou. 8-7735

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens
VIRGINIA 7-0623 SOPHIE SMITH

Kew Station Restaurant
Home Cooked Meals
Open 1—9 Including Sundays
82-66 Austin St. At the Station

GREAT NECK

JOIN OUR 1937 CHRISTMAS CLUB
25c to $5.00 a week will give you $12.50 to $250 next Christmas.

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1917

KOLKER'S
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
and
GROCERIES
20 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 2930

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Freeport 7495 Fieldstone 3-1453 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0063-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Ford
Sales *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts, N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 42rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at owest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON 35c to 55c
DINNER 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

The Curiosity Shop Inc
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices, Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

For DEPENDABILITY and ECONOMICAL OPERATION
Faultless OIL BURNER CO.
170-34 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Republic 9-3819

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Telephone Lyn 3824
THREE ITEMS $1.00
Except Friday and Saturday, and Before Holidays

FRANK'S SERVICE STATION
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
GENERAL AUTO SERVICE
STANDARD PRODUCTS
PUTNAM AVE., Opp. UNION PLACE
TELEPHONE LYN 3164

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
97 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
We take this opportunity to thank our Monitor friends for their patronage throughout the year. Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 553

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
PHONE VIRGINIA 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MAPLE AND MADISON AVENUE

ED'S ESSO STATION
ATLAS TIRE & BATTERY SALES & SERVICE
PHONE R. V. C. 1439
Prompt and Courteous Service at all times

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111A NORTH PARK AVENUE
PHONE: ROCKVILLE CENTRE 6429
$2.00 ANY VACUUM CLEANER
COMPLETE REPAIR
ONE YEAR GUARANTEE
No additional charge except for new parts necessary when old parts are not repairable. FREE INSPECTION. No charge for pick-up and delivery.

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Homestead Candies
Try Our One Pound Economy Package at 60c
30 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

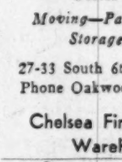
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

Clearance of Dresses and Hats
Cinderella Shop
Anna C. Miller—Minerva Bailey
Phone ROCKVILLE CENTER 824
15 North Park Avenue
Opposite Fantasy Theater
"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"


Specializing in All Types of Hair
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8353
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

Chester H. Holmes OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282

FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST
MATRIX SHOES, COLLEGE-BRED SHOES, ARCH BUILT SHOES, TRU-TRED SHOES, Sold at
DAVE WEISBERGER'S, Inc.
171 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Branch Store
1012 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

REMOVAL SALE
Entire Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at Drastic Reductions.
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women
The York Shoe Store
6 W. FIRST ST., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
OAK 7296

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin E. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0182

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6300
FAIRBANKS 4-4288

SEE NEXT PAGE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniutre for Over Fifty-Seven Years

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

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Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
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(Opposite Mayflower)

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NEW YORK CITY

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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

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Ladies' Arch Preserver Shoes 7.95
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Can be done from $1.00 upwards

SWISS CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Can help you begin the New Year right by doing your cleaning, pressing and dyeing.
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Form a Good Habit
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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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All colors . . . all types . . . Broadcloth . . . Madras . . . Necks 14 to 17 . . . Sleeves 33 to 35. Regular $1.55.
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Fancy Groceries Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen, Meats.
Phone 6160 — *Free Delivery*

ROCHESTER

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J. E. THOMPSON
What's Left Sale!
Savings to 50%
Biggest apparel saving event of the season . . . ends this week!
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DYERS Becky DRY CLEANERS
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for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
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Ask your Dealer for
Irondequoit Beverages
made with pure spring water
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E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
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Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We Ask Your Patronage. — MAIN 18

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Famous Reading Anthracite
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GENESEE 63

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Tune in the SEALTEST SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY, NBC Red Network, 8 to 9

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Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
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McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

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Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 SOUTH AVENUE — Monroe 3502

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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That Better Hard Coal
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GLEN. 6161

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Leg of Spring Lamb 21c a lb.
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RINSO 18c
A large package
Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Elder's Market
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See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
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Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere
Monroe 2722 — 537 Averill Avenue

Carl F. Phillips
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Now Is the Best Time for Your Job
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Groceries — *Fountain Service*
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Monroe 2776

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
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542 Monroe Avenue

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54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 — NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

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Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 6868

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
(Continued)

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
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and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
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257 STATE STREET

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"One of a Kind" Dresses
$5.98 to $19.75
The Idamae Shoppe
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Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

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For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. — Phones 4-3178
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R. A. TEFFT
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MILLINERY
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INSURANCE
Chapman Road, New Hartford
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GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 — 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
Schwenders
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January Clearance Sales
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NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 3367 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
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DELICATESSEN
We Carry a Full Line of
S&W Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
341 Mamaroneck Ave. — Tel. W. P. 5851

Samuel Peyser
Optician
112 Mamaroneck Avenue
WHITE PLAINS 575

GENERAL INSURANCE
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TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET — Tel. W. P. 3500

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FREE DELIVERY
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To Solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business
HENRY F. RAAB INC
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Reduction Sale!
All New 1937 Models
Save 20% to 40%

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Philco Model 650 8 Tube Console	$105.00	$89.50
Crosley Model 300 8 Tube Console	$89.95	$69.95
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RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE — W. P. 2012
Open Evenings

Storewide Clearance
SUITS
OVERCOATS
as low as
$19.75
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street — W. P. 1279

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Our entire Winter Collection of fine Coats, Daytime Frocks, Evening Gowns and Wraps, and Millinery—on sale at drastic reductions.
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.

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- Full line of S. & W. Canned Fruits and Vegetables
- Fine Assorted Domestic and Imported Cheese

Quality Foods for the Table
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

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G. Y. FENTON CO.
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Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door — Tel. W. P. 9330

White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS — WHITE PLAINS 2565

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
12 Barbers in Attendance
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Phyllis Jane
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Price Range—$6.95 up
Sizes 11-46
17 Mamaroneck Avenue — Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street — Yonkers

THE EMPIRE MARKET

CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4720—1006 — 52 LAWRENCE ST.

36th
January Clearance Sale
Reductions
33⅓% to 50%
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
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Prompt, Guaranteed Service
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41 LAWTON ST. — NEW ROCHELLE 2783
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram

Back in Harness Again

—Knott in Dallas News

End of the Vacation

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

Another Volcano for Mexico

—Ray in the Kansas City Star

A Puzzle Still to Be Solved

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

The New Ford Model Will Be Nothing New to Washington!

Worth Knowing

BOSTON DISTRIBUTES MORE THAN 325,000,000 POUNDS OF FISH ANNUALLY-

—more than 3,000,000 pounds have been landed at the Boston Fish Pier in a single day. The fish pier, 1200 feet by 300 feet, is the largest ever built for the exclusive use of the fish business. On it is located the largest fish-freezing and cold storage plant in the world.

Studies In the Psalms

No 43 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong

Psalm 34

Votive Hymn: O Magnify the Lord With Me

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

The votive (or vow) hymns of the Bible all maintain the same character, namely, a personal vow which merges into a general vow. This is also characteristic of the votive hymns preserved in the historical books of the Bible, such as Hannah's song (I Sam. 2) and the songs of Mary and Zacharias (Luke 1).

The union of personal and general thanksgiving is made in a very simple manner by the antiphony, or responsive singing, between the soloist and the chorus. After a simple but beautiful introduction, the soloist exclaims:

O magnify the Lord with me,
And let us exalt his name together.

He then proceeds to relate how he sought the Lord, and was answered and delivered and saved from all his troubles.

The chorus or congregation responds (v 7-10) by generalizing the situation. Now it is "they that seek the Lord," who is "round about them that fear him," to deliver them.

Taking up the theme of the personal approach again, the soloist applies the experience of the individual to the whole of life and its ways, admonishing that it is wise to "keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."

Now the congregation generalizes the theme by declaring that if it is wisdom for the individual to "seek peace, and pursue it," so "the eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears open to their cry."

For the third time the soloist sings of his personal assurance, and the chorus replies with the thought:

None of them that trust in him shall be desolate.

Psalm 34 has long been recognized as one of the most beautiful and spiritual of the votive songs. Just the full realization of its invitation, "O magnify the Lord with me," opens up a world of blessing and understanding.

Like a number of other psalms, this psalm in the original was an acrostic, or alphabet, arrangement. Such a feat was considered a very clever piece of technique among the Israelites and an unusual literary accomplishment. It is to be regretted that the translations seldom conform to the alphabet in the beginning letters of the lines.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Seeking double letters will pretty soon settle matter of solving puzzles. In this foolish manner "Mississippi" seems to fill the bill to keep ball rolling.

Bible Arithmetic: 10 (Commandments) plus 4 (Thou); minus 4 (4th Commandment); times 5 (5th Commandment) divided by 2 (2nd Commandment) equals 25.

Letter Changing: Sorry, lorry, Larry, Harry, harpy, happy.

Rebus: A circular letter.

Workers and Their Tools: Painter—brush; shoemaker—awl; carpenter—plane; bricklayer—level; photographer—finder; astronomer—telescope; chemist—crucible; blacksmith—anvil; plumber—blowtorch; electrician—pliers.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Commenting on a definite clue in the solving of certain cryptograms, a New York city reader has the following to say:

ZLLGPDR QHXIOL OLCCLEZ JPOO YELCCF ZHHD ZLCCOL AMCCLE HW ZHOUPDR YXSSOLZ. PD CNPZ WHHOPZN AMDDLE "APZZPZZPYYP" ZLLAZ CH WPOO CNL IPOO CH GLLY IMOO EHOOPDK.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of Commandments —— add the number of letters in the first word of the first Commandment——; subtract the number of the Commandment which starts: "Remember the sabbath day" ——; multiply by the number of the Commandment starting: "Honor thy father" ——; divide by the number of the Commandment which forbids the making of any graven image——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing SORRY to HAPPY in 5 moves. It is permissible to use proper names.

Rebus

Three words are represented in the following rebus which is shared by a Wadena, Iowa, reader. The words contain 1, 8, and 6 letters, respectively.

o

"The music goes 'round and 'round . . ."
And so, in a manner of speaking, does REBUS.

Workers and Their Tools

Try identifying the proper tools with the workers listed below. The first has been checked for you:

1	painter	blowtorch	
2	shoemaker	pliers	
3	carpenter	brush	1
4	bricklayer	anvil	
5	photographer	awl	
6	astronomer	plane	
7	chemist	finder	
8	blacksmith	level	
9	plumber	telescope	
10	electrician	crucible	

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting Method Optional

Question: A bylaw states: "The board shall present at the following regular meeting the names of those deemed eligible for membership and each name shall then be voted upon, the unanimous votes of members present being necessary to elect."

Would it be construed from this that the voting would be done by ballot, or must the bylaw read "by ballot" in order to insure its being done by ballot?

Answer: The bylaw as given above does not require a ballot vote. On the contrary, the wording indicates that a viva voce vote is to be taken unless otherwise ordered at the time. If at any particular election it is desired to take the vote by ballot, it may be so ordered by general consent or by adopting a motion to that effect. If it is desired at all elections to take the vote by ballot, the words "by ballot" should be inserted in the bylaw by amendment to the bylaws.

Taller When Sitting

Monitor Camera Club From Mabel L. Erickson, Roseville, Calif.

Quotation for Today

ONE must keep silent, or say things of greater value than silence.—GREEK PROVERB.

Sunbonnet Sue

Brevities

Punch: Another long-felt want is a typewriter that will make a noncommittal wiggle when you aren't sure of the spelling.

Detroit Free Press: The trick in being contented is to buy one model and never read the advertisements of the others.

In Lighter Vein

Just Mr. Smith

"Is this Peabody, Finchley, Longworth & Fitzgerald?"

"Yes, this is Peabody, Finchley, Longworth & Fitzgerald."

"I want to speak to Mr. Smith."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

—Tit-Bits

"I'm going to hang up this little list of 'Don'ts' for you, Jane."

"You don't mean to say there are some things I AIN'T got to do?"

Postscript

A Daily Telegraph correspondent, commenting on the question of the correct plural of the word "mongoose" writes:

The difficulty was thus solved by a gentleman who wanted a pair of these interesting and affectionate creatures.

He wrote to a dealer—"Sir, Please send me two mongeese." He did not like the look of this, tore up the paper and began again:

"Sir, please send me two mongooses."

This version did not satisfy him any better than the first, so he wrote:

"Sir, Please send me a mongoose and—by the way—send me another."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Temperance Lesson

There is a story told of a well-known teetotaller who, on hearing a companion vigorously denouncing the practice of christening vessels with champagne prior to their launching, replied:

"I don't know that I altogether agree with you, for to my mind there is a good temperance lesson to be found in it."

"How can that be?" asked his companion.

"Well," replied the teetotaller, "it is noticeable that directly after her first taste of wine, the ship takes to water, and sticks to it ever after."—Scottish Women's Temperance News.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Contests

AN EVENING of "Contests" is fun. Some that I have not seen printed in this column follow:

1. Set a very small glass in a fish bowl, then fill the bowl with water to within an inch of the top. Contest: See who can drop light metal disks — pennies will do — into the glass from the height of six inches above the top of the bowl.

2. Spread a table full of peanuts, and provide each player with two toothpicks. Contest: See who can pick up the most peanuts between the toothpicks and carry them across the room to another table.

3. Provide each player with scissors, a couple of pages from a newspaper, a clean sheet of paper, and paste. Contest: See who can find, clip, and paste most quickly the words of a given nursery rhyme.

Several groups may be formed, and all these games and others may be played simultaneously. Scores may be kept and small prizes awarded. At a party of this type which I attended, the hostess served refreshments in an unusual way. A bushel basket of red and yellow apples was placed in the center of a small table, with bowls of nuts and persimmons and autumn leaves around it. No scores were kept on the number of apple cores!—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Basketful of Stares

Monitor Camera Club From Priscilla M. Pennell, Portland, Maine

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Ireland

Dinah's school had a wild-flower competition which she entered with great enthusiasm, and she very keenly set out to collect as many wild flowers as possible.

A friend of her mother's who was visiting the family noticed that when the child was able to get more than one specimen she did so, and gave the extra one or more to school friends who had not been so fortunate in finding that particular one. The visiting friend was struck by this unselfish co-operation, in the circumstances; for it was very evident that Dinah had no sense of fear that the sharing of her flowers could in any way hinder her chance of winning the competition.

Small wonder, then, that Dinah was eventually declared to be the winner; for the generous hand that had been opened in sharing was open also to gather many rare specimens.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Year by Year More Perfect" (F. W. K.)—N. J. A. of Lakewood, Ohio, has submitted the following information regarding the poem sought by the inquirer:

Year by Year More Perfect
Speak a shade more kindly
Than the year before;
Pray a little oftener,
Love a little more;
Cling a little closer
To the Father's love
Life below shall nearer
Grow to life above.

These lines may be found on page 324 of the "Song Hymnal of Praise and Joy" edited and published by Pluma M. Brown (printed by J. J. O'Donnell, Chicago). The Rev. M. W. How is the author of the hymn (No. 560).

"For all of good the past hath had" (Mrs. G. S. E.)—If this friend will consult Hymn No. 238 in the Christian Science Hymnal, she will find that the second stanza contains the lines she is seeking:

For all of good the past hath had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common, daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine.

This poem was written by John Greenleaf Whittier.

"Angels" and "Walking Softly" (Mrs. S. W. K.)—Our readers are invited to help the correspondent in the search for these poems. "Angels" was written by Josephine Robinson.

"Into the Heaven of My Heart" (M. W. P.)—The inquirer would appreciate some light on the source of the following lines:

Into the heaven of my heart, O God,
I lift my life like a flower,
Thy life is deep and thy love is broad,
And I am not the child of the hour.

I dare to say unto Thee, my God
Who hast made me to climb so high,
That I shall not crumble away with the clod,
I am Thine, and I cannot die.

The throb of Thy infinite life, I feel
In every beat of my heart,
Upon me Thou hast set eternity's seal,
Forever alive as Thou art.

Daily Anecdote

Beehtoven's Harpsicord

ONE of Beethoven's most cherished possessions was an old harpsichord, dilapidated and not a little out of tune. It was upon this ancient instrument that he was seen to test out some of his greatest compositions.

Asked why he did not employ a better instrument for this purpose, Beethoven replied, "Because it might flatter my music and hide its defects."

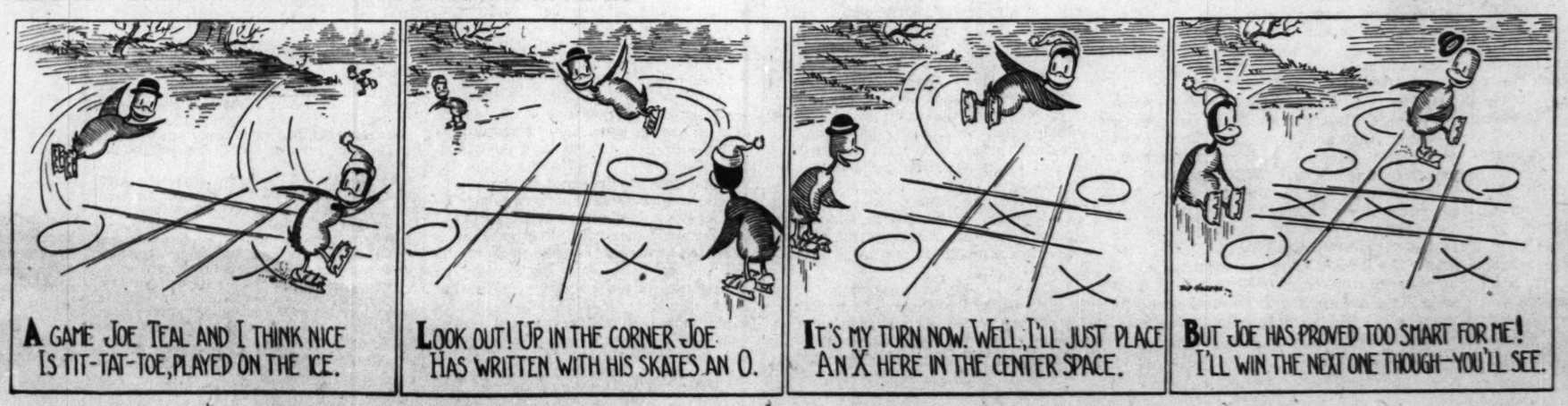
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Early Bird Shovels the Snow*

By LE PELLEY

I CAN'T COME OVER THIS AFTERNOON — I HAVE TO SHOVEL OFF THE FRONT WALK!
WHEW
1 HOUR LATER —
WOW — ALL SHOVELED — AND WHAT A JOB !!!
CITY SNOW PLOW

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tit-Tat-Toe on the Ice*

By THE HAGERS


A GAME JOE TEAL AND I THINK NICE IS TIT-TAT-TOE, PLAYED ON THE ICE.
LOOK OUT! UP IN THE CORNER JOE HAS WRITTEN WITH HIS SKATES AN O.
IT'S MY TURN NOW. WELL, I'LL JUST PLACE AN X HERE IN THE CENTER SPACE.
BUT JOE HAS PROVED TOO SMART FOR ME! I'LL WIN THE NEXT ONE THOUGH—YOU'LL SEE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Co-operation Under the Constitution

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress sets the tone for his second term. What he says in his inaugural address two weeks hence can only amplify. What he proposes in later messages on particular questions can only fill in with specific measures the general outline now charted.

The tone is one of consolidation and conciliation. A year ago in defiant mood the President welcomed "the hatred of entrenched greed" and declared against any "retreat." Now he concedes that NRA "tried to do too much," and stresses the right of Congress to "determine which of the many new activities shall be continued or abandoned."

Today he does not intend to retreat; he insists "there are far-reaching problems still with us for which democracy must find solutions if it is to consider itself successful!" But the advance toward solutions has a new manner, the "must" is not an emergency *must*. In 1937 the President reflects the economic condition and the popular temper of the country as he did in 1933. The accuracy of that reflection promises well for the next four years.

The tone of the second Roosevelt Administration may be measured by checking the repeated use of the word "co-operation" in this message. While applying it most often to the relations of President and Congress in "mutual respect for each other's proper sphere," Mr. Roosevelt also brings in the Supreme Court. And here is the most striking section of the message.

For the President appears to take his stand against changing the Constitution. He says that rightly considered it can be "an instrument of progress." He declares his conviction that there will be no "prolonged failure to bring legislative and judicial action into harmony." He adds:

> Means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world.

This may be read as a threat to the Supreme Court. But the tone of the speech indicates rather that it is an appeal to the judicial branch to co-operate with the executive and legislative branches within the Constitution.

How far the judges can go in such co-operation he does not attempt to say. Several of the justices have plainly stated their opinion that statesmanship within the court might make some necessary adjustments without doing any injury to strict legality. Manifestly the President cannot ask justices to abandon honest convictions or twist the plain meaning of the law. Chief Justice Hughes said in the Guffey decision that "if the people desire to give Congress the powers to regulate industries within the state and the relation of employers and employees within those industries, they are at liberty to declare their will in the appropriate manner."

A presidential election, even two elections, is not the appropriate manner. The Chief Justice was speaking of a constitutional amendment. Certainly any extension of federal powers such as the court unanimously declared unconstitutional in NRA would require an amendment. But the court itself has shown in a recent decision and on earlier occasions that an interpretation of state powers may be possible which would permit state regulation of hours and wages. Here is the way to seek a more "liberal interpretation."

And if the court finally decides to deny state powers for such regulation, then the way opens for an amendment. Perhaps the start should be with the child labor amendment already approved by twenty-four states. Unless public opinion is ready for this, it is hardly ready for more drastic amendments. Probably Mr. Roosevelt properly reflects that temper in the country when he asks for interpretation rather than amendment.

Yet he does not close the door to amendment. And indeed no individual can do that eventually if the economic development of the United States continues, as the President says, "with scant regard to state lines." Some extensions of federal power appear immediately needed. The question is as to the best way to proceed. The danger of entirely wiping out state lines by a general amendment is so great that the wiser course would seem to be to give further trial to co-operation under the Constitution as it stands.

Safety First in Flying

THERE was a time not many years back when airplane disasters were paralleled by seismic dips in graphs that trace the rising trend of air travel. That airline patronage no longer recoils at recurring calamities shows how much people now depend on this mode of transportation.

Several recent crashes of American transport planes have not upset the steady flow of business over the nation-wide web of commercial flying services. The general confidence this fact reveals is something promoters of aviation must further strive to justify. Business goes on as usual despite recent setbacks. Yet people are thinking more than ever about the challenge to aviation those startling headlines convey.

The old year departs with government officials investigating causes for four serious plane disasters within its last fortnight. The new year enters "full of optimism," to quote a leading aircraft manufacturer, and "with bright prospects." He says:

> It appears that the aircraft industry is definitely out of the depression. The Pacific Ocean has been conquered by the airplane; and in 1937, if well-laid plans come to fruition, pioneering flights will be made across the Atlantic. Our domestic airlines have also made strides forward. The time from coast to coast has been reduced, and larger and more comfortable ships are being put into operation. No one can predict definitely the future of aircraft. It occupies a field which lends itself to the imagination. Today we are accomplishing the "impossible" as it was viewed ten or fifteen years ago.

It would be reassuring to know that as much thought and energy were being spent on ways to eliminate the costly mechanical failures that crop up now and then as that devoted to commercial exploitation. The promotion of aviation as an industry should be incidental to the promotion of human safety. Aviation's "bright prospects for the coming year" will be much brighter if commercial flying can be made still safer.

'Obedience to the Unenforceable'

OBEDIENCE to law has always been important to civilization and always will be. Because ever since men began living together in tribal groups they have had to recognize the rights of others, observe them and, finally, protect them as their own. Rules of human conduct—laws—gradually became more elaborate and comprehensive as civilization extended itself and men acknowledged their responsibilities to one another.

Unfortunately, it has seemed from time to time that following periods of great advance in freedom, the pendulum has swung back to curtailment of the hard-won rights, and tyrannies have reared themselves to temporary power. Then all sorts of ideas get poured into molds and come out as hard-and-fast laws. Customs and traditions are codified into formal decrees. Everyday little things are regulated out of all semblance to their natural selves. New actors swashbuckle across the stage of their day in the armor of Caesar.

But bit by bit there has been established the domain of positive law and the domain of free choice. Concerning these two, Lord Moulton once said:

> First comes the domain of positive law, where our actions are prescribed by laws binding upon us which must be obeyed. Next comes the domain of free choice, which includes all those actions as to which we claim and enjoy freedom.

And between these two is that less clearly marked territory which Mark Sullivan recently quoted from that same authority as "obedience to the unenforceable." An example of such obedience is that which Christians give to the law for right living laid down by their Master and known as the Golden Rule.

Perhaps we need not be disturbed while we know and can prove that the best government is indeed the government of self through the understanding of God's government, and are surely moving on toward that higher concept of government which might be well designated as obedience to the only eternally enforceable.

Pickaxes and Poetry

EXCAVATION in 1936 on the site chosen sixty-odd years ago by Heinrich Schliemann as that of ancient Troy further justified his belief in Homer as a historian. Such confidence was not widely shared half a decade ago, nor did archaeologists in general think that Homer's Troy, if that town had ever been, could be found again in that place. They would have begun digging farther inland from what we may now reasonably think to have been Troy.

At the age of ten, Schliemann had known his Homer well enough to write an essay on the Trojan War. He had acquired the ambition to rediscover Troy—a hope he held in reserve until he had made a sufficient fortune in business to retire in middle life and turn archaeologist. The site he had chosen turned out to have been occupied by successive settlements, one town on the ruins of another, and although he did not actually find Troy, he did find evidence of a civilization even more remote than the time when Agamemnon

> gave command
> That to the war the clear-voic'd heralds call
> The long-hair'd Greeks.

Of the nine settlements known to have been made, the report of the University of Cincinnati archaeologists digging on the Trojan site last year adds evidence that Troy was the seventh. The walls show that the town was destroyed by fire. Under the houses were found large jars, six feet high and sometime filled with wheat and other cereals, and so many of them under the houses that the town may well be believed to have provisioned itself for a siege. It is not too much to think that the long-hair'd Greeks were outside the walls while the big jars were being slowly emptied within.

Voyage Home

Book News of the Day

ATLANTIC CROSSING, by G. Wilson Knight (London: Dent. 10s. 6d. net), is, primarily, the diary of a voyage made by Mr. Knight from Montreal to Southampton.. The passage, in a liner, was ordinary enough; it is the odd passages in the author's mind that form the principal content of the record, for the observed world is to him a never failing reagent, precipitating thought. There is, of course, some incident; for Mr. Knight managed to fall in love—or not, as you choose to think—and he gives us, as well, some glimpses of his past.

The most interesting of these, and one of the best parts of the book, shows him, during the war, as a dispatch rider in Mesopotamia and Persia. It is a very short sketch, but everything in it is peculiarly vivid: the diffident, sensitive boy; the torment of dust and heat; the narrowing of all effort down to a recurring battle with a perverse motorcycle, and the misery which that meant to a mind with little aptitude for mechanics.

* * *

And, lastly, there are snapshots of "Hindu cities, where . . . fantastic monkeyish decorations were carved on strange pyramidical fir-cone temples, and a sacred cow with a paper necklace, all pelleted with rice and confetti, wondered stupidly at its worshipers."

This, however, is only an interlude, and the scene soon comes back to the liner. Outside the St. Lawrence rough weather is encountered. The author's mother is forced to keep to her cabin, and he wanders about alone, and rather disconsolate. He meets the charming Christine. He continues to meet her, and from time to time we have snatches of their dialogue. It is almost entirely through these that she is revealed to us; and it is to his credit that she comes enchantingly to life.

* * *

Between these meetings, Mr. Knight is ceaselessly occupied in sorting the thousand and one hurrying visions that disturb and perplex him. "My mind," he says, "sits on spikes." That appears to be true; and the effort it is constantly making to get comfortable produces some very interesting acrobatics. Wherever he turns, something pricks him into expression: chess, war, snakes, philosophy, jazz bands, Atlantis—the spikes are legion.

At its best his thought behaves like the electric signs, which he describes, that "leap and sparkle, sprout suddenly, fling out bouquets of color, then furl back, unreading themselves into darkness, and again blaze up." But he is hampered by a style that tends to become involved and formless; and when he gives way to this tendency, his writing declines from an ordered brilliance into a desultory display of fireworks where the design and significance are hard to discover. E. F.-B.

Buzzing Off?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Purchasing Power and Dollar Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article entitled "Toward a New World Order," which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor December 9, Mr. H. B. Elliston says, "Under Mr. Roosevelt, monetary policy . . . seems to be aimed at pulling down the purchasing power of the dollar, with a view to making the dollar debts more tolerable."

It would seem that debts would be made more tolerable by increasing the purchasing power of the dollar, rather than by decreasing it. To pull down the purchasing power of the dollar would be to raise the general price level. If the general level is increased, John Citizen would not be able to buy so much for his dollars, and this means that he would have less money available to pay interest and installments on his debts. The debt burden would therefore be heavier.

If, on the other hand, prices are materially reduced, or, in other words, if the purchasing power of the dollar is increased, then he will not have to spend so much for the necessities of life, and he will therefore be able to pay off larger installments on his debts.

The debt burden cannot therefore be made more tolerable by pulling down the purchasing power of the dollar, unless the purchasing power of the individual is increased to more than offset the rise in prices. This may be what Mr. Elliston had in mind when he went on to say, "Such a policy . . . invokes the specter of inflation." It should, however, be remembered that there are two fundamentally different types of inflation. One type of inflation is brought about by devaluation, or by the issuance of printing press money. The dishonesty and evil effects of this type of inflation are too well known to commend it. The other type of inflation is credit inflation. This inflation, however, does not decrease, but materially increases the burden of debt.

The point I want to make is that the burden of debt cannot be made more tolerable by "pulling down the purchasing power of the dollar." If inflation is to be avoided, the burden of debt can only be eased by increasing the purchasing power of the dollar.

Lexington, Mass. EDGAR A. WELTI

Editor's Note: If John Citizen has to pay to his creditors dollars of a higher purchasing power than those in which he contracted his debt, surely the creditors are obtaining a fortuitous advantage, and the debtors are suffering a corresponding disadvantage.

Dramatic Whig-Wash

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Harold Hobson's interesting review of my play, "Charles the King," in one of your November issues raises a point which requires an answer. Referring to the King's trial, your correspondent says I make Cromwell handle it like "the villain of a boy's melodrama." If so, the fault, if it be a fault, is not mine so much as Cromwell's. Since my sympathies do not lie with Cromwell, I was particularly careful to be historically correct with every major sentence or sentiment uttered by the Protector, and one will find if he reads the contemporary records that Cromwell in life said, either in the Painted Chamber or in the House of Commons, all that he says in the play, in most cases word for word.

I think the truth is that when Whig heroes are stripped of their Whig-wash they are apt to appear painfully human and in Cromwell's case—at this stage of his career—very like "the villain of a boy's melodrama." In short, what Mr. Hobson intended as a criticism I accept as a compliment, since my play is an effort to de-Whig history.

London, Eng. MAURICE COLBOURNE

Clearing Cotton's Channels

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Only cleared channels of trade can provide world peace. The United States should lead in the clearing of trade channels, since it took the lead in denying an opportunity of paying in commodities, as the United States had paid when it was a debtor nation. The Honorable Secretary of State has already accomplished some outstanding work in this direction in his efforts to bring about a liberal exchange of goods and services between the nations of the world.

As long as high tariffs serve as an insurmountable barrier to normal trade relations and thereby deprive America of her indispensable foreign outlets, cotton farmers must receive a subsidy to offset this barrier. But cotton merchants, and producers of cotton, have always contended that any subsidy given to farmers should be for production and not for destruction or non-production.

Memphis, Tenn. SAM G. LORING

Between Signal Lights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In many large cities wherever automotive traffic pauses at busy intersections, a new hazard has appeared. While signal lights shine red, newsboys precariously pass between the lines of automobiles offering newspapers for sale.

Such is the zeal of these boys that even with traffic in motion they scamper through moving lines, adding to the difficulties of the driver and jeopardizing their own safety.

Once a newsboy myself, I appreciate the ambition of these lads, but cannot condone their carrying their business to such lengths.

Most municipalities have enacted laws governing the sale of newspapers by boys; a good start for any accident prevention drive would be to eliminate news vendors from the traffic-filled streets. L. L.

Boston.

North . . South . . East . . West

Women in the Jury Box

By Frank L. Perrin

GRADUALLY, and long after the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution bestowing the right of suffrage upon the women of the United States, a movement is progressing which may result in imposing upon women generally the responsibilities of jury service. Already, in many of the states, women have, by special enactment, become legally qualified for such service. But they were not automatically thus qualified by the national suffrage amendment. There remain, in the statutes of many of the individual states, laws which do not contemplate such service.

Now, justly or unjustly, such measures as exempt women from duties or obligations generally imposed are frequently denounced as discriminatory. Champions of a fuller measure of the new freedom found by women the world over may be tempted to demand so-called rights which are not universally sought or coveted by many of their sisters. Some of these who do not demand the full measure of freedom willingly enjoy the remaining refuges long appreciated and, in their estimation, thoughtfully provided. Equality, as they estimate it, sometimes exacts a surrender of privileges, rather than a bestowal of opportunities to accept new responsibilities.

* * *

It would be interesting, and valuable, if it were possible, to ascertain by some method the preferences of American women generally regarding the wisdom or desirability of qualifying them for all forms of jury service. Husbands, brothers and fathers of these women, since that time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, have shunned and by devious and ingenious ways sought to avoid such service. There are, of course, professional jurors who serve willingly for the small fee paid, and the confirmed juror who, after a quarter century of intermittent service, boasts that he has never lost a case. But the busy executive, the banker, the employed wage earner, conspire with themselves and with each other in inventing reasons why they should be excused or disqualified.

Perhaps the layman's prognosis would be regarded as inadequate or speculative, but it may be assumed, long in advance of the event, that the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of these ingenious objectors and alibi inventors would, with but rare exceptions, shun the white light which any form of public service threatens to cast about them. I am not among those who, contemplating such enforced or required service, contemptuously assert that the judgments and decisions of women are determined by sentiment or by superficial influence or unverified testimony. On the contrary the fact might be established, if there are some who do not admit it, that the reasoning and deductive processes employed by women lead quickly and unerringly to right conclusions.

* * *

Perhaps the consideration which should first be weighed is the need, in the proper and efficient administration and enforcement of the laws of the land, of the service of women on juries in civil and criminal causes. There are, we must all admit, many failures of justice in complicated civil cases tried in the courts, and many miscarriages of justice, either in failures to convict, or in the wrongful punishment of innocent persons in the criminal courts. The human mind is untrustworthy and vacillating. Those of neither sex, it may be agreed, can insure against these common weaknesses.

There is need, then, for greater courage and a higher quality of honesty and fidelity to a solemnly assumed obligation in the trial courts. Do women possess and reflect these qualities in a greater degree than men? Assuming that they do, the wisdom and actual necessity of enlisting or drafting them into service is plain and impressively apparent. But it would be valuable to ascertain, if possible, the wishes or preferences of American women in general. Not all of them are consumed by the fire of patriotism or a desire to serve their communities and the country in new or unnecessary ways.

The desire of wives and mothers is to protect and preserve their own homes by the means and methods long ago found to be constructive and effective. If it is admitted or discovered that these methods no longer produce or insure the desired results, it is quite certain that those who have shunned and sought to avoid active public service will cheerfully make the required or needed sacrifice.

The Wide Horizon

Giving Democracy Its Head

By Louis Brownlow

Director, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago

(From an Address Before the International City Managers' Association in Williamsburg, Va., in the Restored House of Burgesses)

DEMOCRACY brings to our minds those things which were formerly the privileges of the few and which under the rise of democracy in the democratic countries came to be regarded as we Americans regard them, as the rights of all. Now what are these rights that all of us share in a democracy? First the rights that each of us claims for himself as an individual— . . . free thought and the free expression of that thought; a free press; . . . freedom of assembly. . . .

But we also have democratic rights that we cherish as a group. The principal one is that we have the right of choice with respect to the government under which we shall conduct our affairs. We hold with that great Virginian who wrote the Declaration of Independence and who so often was in this room that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. . . .

Now in addition to these rights, if we are to define democracy, we must consider the responsibilities that a democracy throws upon each one of us and upon all of us as a group. Individually we have the responsibility of discussion. . . . But after discussion, which is individual, there then follows the problem of control. . . . The citizens must control their affairs in accordance with the decisions that have been arrived at after the democratic processes have brought up for free discussion all of the matters pertaining to the issue. Now how is that control to be exercised?

* * *

In the first place, it means that we must devise ways and means by which the will of the people may be expressed, and we in the United States under the American system have learned to look upon that as the legislative function. . . .

Then also we must see to it that we provide the machinery whereby the individual citizen is protected in his free thought, free speech, free assembly. . . . To effect that protection we have set up the judicial branch of government.

But the mere expression of the will of the people by the legislative assembly, by whatever name known; the mere protection of the rights of the citizens by the courts of whatever level; will not solve the problem of living together under democratic control in a complex civilization. To solve that problem the general will must not only be expressed but . . . executed, and so we have set up the executive branch of the government. . . .

The idea of the strong executive operating under democratic control is perhaps the principal contribution that the United States has made to the concept of democratic government. Other democratic experiments in other lands down to our own time have not set up the strong executive. We did, and if you will read the debates that went on in the Continental Congress and in the constitutional convention, if you will read what was said by Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton in the great public debate as to whether or not the Constitution should be ratified, you will find that the chief difficulty that the colonies had suffered from was one of the weakness of the executive. So in the Constitution was set up a single powerful executive. . . .

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Woodrow Wilson fifty years ago said:

> There is no danger in power, if only it be not irresponsible. If it be divided, dealt out in shares to many, it is obscured; and if it be obscured it is made irresponsible. But if it be centered in the heads of the service and in heads of branches of the service, it is easily watched and brought to book. If to keep his office a man must achieve open and honest success and if at the same time he feels himself entrusted with large freedom of discretion, the greater his power the less likely he is to abuse it, the more he is nerved and sobered and elevated by it. The less his power, the more safely obscure and unnoticed does he feel his position to be, and the more readily does he relapse into remisses. . . . Our peculiar American difficulty in organizing administration is not the danger of losing liberty but the danger of not being able or willing to separate its essentials from its accidents. Our success is made doubtful by that besetting error of ours, the error of trying to do too much by vote. Self-government does not consist in having a hand in everything. . . .

The difference between dictatorship and democracy is that in this democratic system, which I believe works better with a strong executive, the real power is that of the council. It is the council which is entrusted with the responsibility of expressing the will of the people. It is the manager who is entrusted with the responsibility of carrying that expressed will into execution.

The dictators in the European and Asiatic countries who threaten democracy are strong executives but they have swept away the democratic control. Their parliaments, if they still have parliaments, are not permitted to act without the express will of the dictator. . . .

We in America have not that system. We still have our civil liberties. . . .

But if we are to fail I think we run a greater risk of failing on the executive side. It is the favorite thesis of the communist . . . [and] the fascist, that democracies are not able to act quickly, that they are endless debating societies. Perhaps they would be if it were not for this American idea of the strong executive, the single responsible administrator operating under democratic controls, an idea which is the contribution to democratic government throughout the world.